



## THE TIMES

### Tomorrow

**Discerning drinking**  
Welcome 1985  
with the  
finest vintage  
champagnes

**Shopping sense**  
Where to find  
the bargains  
in the New  
Year sales

**Money-makers**  
The small investor's  
guide to the  
best buys in  
the year ahead

**Wait for it**  
Miles Kingston makes  
some predictions  
which might  
just come true

## Portfolio

**£4,000 to be won**

Today's Times Portfolio prize is doubled to £4,000 as there was no winner yesterday. Today's list, page 16; how to play, back page Information Service.

## Afghanistan 'infamy' says Reagan

President Reagan said yesterday the fifth anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was the anniversary of a "Day of Infamy" - a reference to Roosevelt's 1941 description of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Mr Reagan's denunciation was echoed in London by Sir Geoffrey Howe, but the Moscow media largely ignored the anniversary. **Page 6**

## House prices up

House prices rose by an average of 14 per cent in 1984, according to a survey by the Nationwide Building Society. **Page 15**

## NCB waits

Senior coal board officials are prepared to let the miners' strike last two more months before urging a sweeping reassessment of strategy. **Page 2**

## Battle victims

Thousands more battle-weary refugees are streaming into Thailand as Vietnamese and Cambodian forces prepare to storm the rebel Khmers' headquarters. **Page 4**

## Indian violence

Election violence in India brought five more deaths as rival party supporters in Andhra Pradesh fought it out in the streets as well as at the hustings. **Page 5**

## Cheaper tours

Some package holiday companies are cutting prices because bookings are down, but many holidaymakers face fuel and currency surcharges later because of the weak pound. **Page 3**

## Island in fear

Profound pessimism and anxiety dominate Sri Lanka after the breakdown of efforts to find a political solution to the Tamil crisis. Trevor Fishlock analyses a nation at a dangerous crossroads. **Page 6**

## End of the road

The Monte Carlo Rally will not be staged next year because of unresolved differences among the sport's organizing bodies over money and the control of the event. **Page 17**

## England win

England won the second one-day international against India at Cuttack yesterday by a superior run rate. They now lead 2-0 in the five game series. **Page 19**

**Leader page 11**  
Letters: Our pit strike, from Mr A R Mills, and Prof Emeritus Royden Harrison; Gillick case, from Mr L Gostin, and others  
Leading articles: Defence and deterrence: hunt saboteurs  
Features: pages 8-10  
The task ahead for Rajiv Gandhi: crisis for the British film industry: Chapman Pincher on the continuing failure to track down Soviet spies. Spectrum: Adrian Mole's Christmas, Friday Page: Dallas in the Dales  
Classified, pages 19, 20  
Motoring: page 12  
Professor Henry Sawistowski, Mr Leslie Compton

Home News	2-4	Diary	18
Overseas	12	Law Report	12
Arts	12-14	Science	12
Archaeology	12	Sport	17-19
Books	12	TV & Radio	21
Business	13-16	Theatre, etc	21
Church	12	Universities	12
Court	12	Weather	22
Crossword	22	Wills	12

# Three plots to deal with priest, Polish court told

From Roger Boyes, Torun, Poland

Four Polish secret police officers hatched three plans to deal with the pro-Solidarity priest, Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the court was told when his trial opened here yesterday amid unprecedented security precautions.

The four men - all of them reduced to private after their arrest - are Colonel Adam Pietruszka, alleged instigator of the plot, Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski, Lieutenant Leszek Pekala and Lieutenant Waldemar Chmielewski, accused of direct involvement in Father Popieluszko's death. They all face the death penalty for kidnapping and murder.

As the prosecutor, Mr Leszek Pietrasinski, read the indictment, a story unfolded of bungling inefficiency and mishaps in which the plot to teach Father Popieluszko a "political lesson" ended in a brutal killing.

"They thought that Popieluszko was a dangerous man who had not abandoned his activities despite warnings and the granting of an amnesty. They thought they would be promoted instead of being blamed for their act," the prosecutor said.

The story of the three scenarios was told by the first defendant to give evidence, Lieutenant Pekala, who also tried to shift the blame on to Piotrowski, the acknowledged ringleader.

He said that Piotrowski summoned him and Lieutenant Chmielewski, to his office in early October and asked them if they wanted to take part in a dangerous mission which could lead to the death of Popieluszko. The captain had told them there was no need to be afraid because he would be personally responsible to his superiors.

There were three plans, Pekala told the crowded courtroom.

The first was to kidnap and hold the priest in a wartime bunker in the forest between Warsaw and Gdansk, to frighten

him and make him reveal names of those in the Solidarity underground.

Plan two was to take him to the bridge over the Vistula near Modlyn - a two-hour drive from Torun - and to suspend the priest over the river, again to intimidate him.

The third plan was even more ruthless. The priest's car would be intercepted with a hail of stones, forced to crash and then burnt complete with occupants. The policemen had managed to obtain 20 litres of rationed petrol for the purpose. The three men tried to carry out the plan on October 13 - the subject of a separate attempted murder charge - but were foiled by the swift reactions of the priest's driver.

Pekala, a 32-year-old electronic engineering graduate, sat impassively for much of the hearing, wrapped in a sheepskin coat. He spoke for four hours in a low, barely audible voice, effectively pleading guilty but saying he did not intend to murder Father Popieluszko. His testimony was often confused and though he tried to disavow a concrete plan to kill the priest, he admitted that two bags of stones - to weigh down the body - were taken in the get-away vehicle.

The authorities were taking no chances. A police helicopter circled overhead, water cannons stood ready and militia blocked all roads to the courthouse. Guarded by anti-terrorist commandos, the four defendants were taken to the courtroom by an underground tunnel from the heavily fortified investigation prison. They were led into court in manacles but were unlocked when they reached the dock where they were sandwiched between uniformed police officers. At one side of the dock sat black-beretted commandos. Father Popieluszko's family was represented by three lawyers who have often defended Solidarity activists in the past. His brother, a badge carrying the

image of the priest attached to his lapel, sat next to the former Solidarity leader, Mr Seweryn Jaworski and the priest's driver, both of whom are witnesses in the case.

Lieutenant Chmielewski, who will give evidence today when the court reconvenes, was particularly nervous. The 29-year-old bachelor constantly twitched on the right side of his face and had to smooth down the skin to keep his expression under control. By contrast Colonel Adam Pietruszka and Captain Piotrowski seemed models of calm. Piotrowski in particular had no inhibitions about contradicting the judge when details of his life were read out.

Piotrowski seems to be the key to the case. He had given little away in the early interrogations but many, including government ministers, appear to believe that if a link is to be established with shadowy hardliners in the party establishment then it will be only if Piotrowski names names.

The security precautions are thus as much to protect the life of the accused killers as to prevent the remote prospect of Solidarity demonstrations.

Solidarity sympathizers, some of whom promenade around the courthouse wearing religious badges, are alert to the possibility of a cover-up. One union leader, Mr Jan Rulewski, speaking in a church near the courthouse, said the case had far wider implications than just four over-zealous officers - it reflected on the whole operation of the Interior Ministry.

However, the Polish authorities have not been shy about publicizing the trial - television shots were shown on the early evening news bulletin - and have allowed a small number of Western news agency reporters and one newspaper correspondent into the courtroom. Polish journalists also attended the opening of the trial, although it remains to be seen what, if anything, will appear in print.



Four accused (all hatless): Front row, Piotrowski and Pekala. At rear, Chmielewski and Pietraszka.

## Job prospects 'best for five years'

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Job prospects for the early months of next year are the best for five years, Manpower, the temporary employment agency, says in a survey today.

Of 983 employers questioned, 24 per cent expected to increase their workforce in the first three months of the year. This compared with 13 per cent who expected to cut staff.

A year ago 18 per cent of employers expected to increase staffing, and 17 per cent to reduce them. In the three end-of-year surveys before that, a heavy net reduction in employment was foreseen.

Manufacturing industry was noticeably more optimistic about employment, with 27 per cent of companies expecting to hire more workers and only 12 per cent to slim.

Car makers, manufacturers and electrical and computer companies were expecting to recruit most in the coming months.

In the services sector, 23 per cent of companies were hoping

to add to staff and 12 per cent to cut back. Retailing remained an area of healthy job growth, while only a modest net rise was anticipated in banking.

The public sector continues to cut back on jobs, with 20 per cent of utilities and authorities expecting to reduce manpower in the first quarter of next year, compared with only 11 per cent hoping to recruit.

Regionally, job prospects are strongest in East Anglia, the West, and London and the Home Counties. The job market is weakest in Scotland, the Midlands, the North East, South Wales and, surprisingly, the South coast.

The Manpower jobs survey, now in its 18th year, covered employers with a total of more than 3 million workers. Of companies which took part, 82 per cent said that their previous survey forecasts of employment changes had been correct.

Assist. Rover recruitment, Back Page

## Man-made comet launched

From Our Own Correspondent Washington

Scientists yesterday produced the first artificial comet in space when they released two canisters of barium from a West German satellite over the western hemisphere.

A National Aeronautics and Space Administration scientist Mr Gil Owsley, project manager of the joint \$70 million (€58 million) US-British-West German experiment, said the barium formed a comet with a tail 7,500 miles long, about 50 times its diameter.

All operations went as planned and aircraft took good pictures of the comet by flying above the clouds that covered ground observation points.

The experiment was part of the Aeronomics Magnetospheric Particle Tracer Explorer project to measure the earth's magnetic field.

Each of the three nations in the project launched a satellite on August 16 from the Kennedy Space Centre in Florida.

Continued on back page, col 6



Royal event: Prince Henry and his mother, the Princess of Wales, photographed by Lord Snowdon at the baby's christening in Windsor. (More photographs, page 3).

## No strings to Gadaffi pledge on hostages

By Rupert Morris

No strings are attached to Colonel Gadaffi's promise about trying to secure the release of the four Britons held hostage in Libya. Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy, assured reporters at Gatwick Airport last night.

But Mr Waite added: "Only when our people are on the plane and their feet are on this soil can we say that the matter is over. It is not over yet."

He said the Libyan leader had expressed his "very great regret" about the murder of WPC Yvonne Fletcher in the siege of the Libyan People's Bureau. He described it as "the action of a madman", but Mr Waite said he did not press him for the name of the senior bureau official responsible, and did not know whether the man would stand trial.

Colonel Gadaffi had said he would recommend to the Libyan People's Congress that the four Britons should be released and the file closed. Two minutes before he left Tripoli, Mr Waite had been presented by Libyan officials with a return airline ticket in order that he could attend the Congress on January 5.

Mr Waite said the four hostages were in reasonable

condition, but admitted to considerable concern over Mr Michael Berdinner, an English lecturer at Tripoli University.

"Mr Berdinner is an academic and a man of some sensitivity," he said. "Being deprived of his normal way of life has given him a great deal of anxiety. He is in a very depressed state."

Before I left I was very sharp indeed with the Libyan authorities. I told them they must take very special care of Mr Berdinner. I think Michael has had enough and doesn't deserve any more.

He said Mr Malcolm Anderson, an oil engineer, was "remarkably bouncy" and Mr Robin Plummer, a telephone engineer, was bearing up well. Mr Plummer initially had not been keen for their Christmas Day service to be televised but had changed his mind and taken a very positive attitude.

The fourth hostage, Mr Alan Russell, an English teacher, was "holding himself together very well."

Mr Waite felt that his own non-political status had helped to win over the Libyan leader.

He said he was also able to disabuse Colonel Gadaffi about allegations of torture in British prisons.

## Snow, fog and black ice make roads hazardous

Snow, fog and black ice combined yesterday to produce roads like skating rinks. Scotland and the north were blanketed in fog, there was snow in Wales and the West Country and icy conditions in Hertfordshire and Essex.

Main roads were gripped throughout Britain, and speed restrictions were imposed on the M62 and A1 (M) near Durham on the M1 in Hertfordshire, on the M4 in Berkshire and on several stretches of the M6 north of Birmingham. In Wales a 10-mile stretch of the A4069 between Llanpadog and Brynmanor was blocked by snow drifts.

A fourth member of a family died yesterday from injuries received in a crash on the A1 caused by black ice at Elkesley, near Retford, Nottinghamshire.

She was Mrs Wendy Platt, aged 38, of Newark. Her husband, Henry, aged 54, and sons Ian, aged 15, and Hugh, aged 13, died on Boxing Day.

## Kinnock may face challenge from left

By Philip Webster Political Reporter

Growing dissatisfaction on the Labour left over Mr Neil Kinnock's attitude to the coal strike has strengthened the belief of well-placed left sources that he will be challenged for the party leadership next year.

An article in *The Times* yesterday by Mr James Curran the former editor of *New Socialist* and a prominent figure on the left, in which he stated that Mr Tony Benn was considering contesting the leadership, has hardened speculation which began last month when members of the Campaign group of left-wing MPs voiced discontent over Mr Kinnock's stance on the miners' dispute.

His refusal to attend the rallies organized by the National Union of Mineworkers, his action in speaking of the possibility of the miners being defeated, and his delay in going on to a miners' picket line has angered constituency and trade union activists.

Sources close to Mr Benn suggested yesterday that, although he would come under pressure to run against Mr Kinnock, it was unlikely that he would do so.

The same sources, however, said that there could be a challenge of some kind to Mr Kinnock from the left. Mr Dennis Skinner, the left-wing MP for Middlesbrough and a member of the party's national executive, is frequently mentioned as a possible candidate. He has made no secret of his opposition to Mr Kinnock's handling of the dispute.

It is accepted by all sections of the party that Mr Kinnock would easily beat any challenge.

It is pointed out by supporters of Mr Kinnock that the "fundamentalist" left, which they say people such as Mr Curran and Mr Skinner represent, is losing influence and has been deserted in several recent key party votes by former supporters, including Mr Michael Meacher and Mr David Blunkett.

It is not denied, however, that a contest would lead the party with several more months of internal argument that it could do without. That may not deter the left.

One leading figure said yesterday that Mr Kinnock had not measured up to the job. "There is a fair chance that he will be challenged; he ought to be," he said.

There are no signs that Mr Kinnock will allow his position on the miners' dispute to split the left. It is not expected by any means to dominate the new year message to the party at the weekend.

Balance of power, page 2  
Philip Howard, page 10

# SALE

## NOW ON

**CAMERE** - Pine Beadstead in Honey or Walnut Finish eg. 5'0" was £470 now £376

**CUDLER** Sofa Bed - Comfortable and Practical. Converts to Double Bed. Beige Cotton Twill Fabric. was £425 now £299

**PETER REED** - Pure Egyptian Cotton Sheets & Duvet Covers.

**CHRISTIAN DIOB** - Duvet Covers, Sheets, Pillowcases, Towels & Designer Bathrobes.

**PURE SILK** - Quilts, Comforters, Cushions - HALF PRICE QUILTS

**SLEEPEREE 'SERATOR'** - Divan Set with pocket spring interior 3'6" x 6'3" was £400 now £260 4'6" x 6'3" was £550 now £355 7'0" x 7'0" was £1134 now £735 Large range of Mattress Sets from Nylon, Sheepskin and Vespene. Price from £135 All models are available as Zipped and Linked units.

**SPECIAL SALE OFFER** - REICOP 'CAP' Mattress and Spring Edge Divan Set 8'0" x 7'0" was £2700 now £999

**DERBY** - Traditional Brass Bedstead eg. 5'0" was £645 now £548

**TEL 130 'Tree Lamp'** - Six overhanging branches supported by marble base was £275 now £220

**LOVER'S KNOT** - All Brass Bedstead eg. 5'0" was £845 now £699

**VICTORIA** - Screen Mirror was £460 now £368

**And So To Bed**

The complete bedroom shop

638/640 Kings Road, London SW6. Tel: 01-731-3593

60/62 West Street, Sowerby Bridge, Halifax. Tel: 0472 839759

65 Whitby Road, Whitby Bay, Tyne and Wear. Tel: (091) 252 4611

57/59 Poole Road, Westbourne, Bournemouth. Tel: 0202 763822

24/26 Castle Street, Edinburgh. (031) 225 2575



## Coal board ready to let strike last until March before making any move

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Senior coal board officials are prepared to let the miners' strike last another two months before making a big reassessment of strategy. The crucial date as seen as March 6, the anniversary of the start of the dispute.

Coal board sources argue that if more than half of the miners are still on strike by the end of February the onus will be on the board and the Government to make a move.

If, however, more than half the pitmen are back at work by then, the pressure will be on the National Union of Mineworkers and the TUC to offer an olive branch. Mangers argue that if most NUM members are at work the union will have "voted with its feet". When the collieries closed before Christmas the board estimated that more than 69,000 of the NUM's

189,000 members were not on strike.

Officials believe that Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, would agree with their analysis, and so would area directors, but that Mr Ian MacGregor would be prepared to "stick it out" come what may.

The board is expecting more strikers back at work as collieries begin to open again between January 2 and 7. Area directors have begun to send letters to the homes of those still out and an advertising campaign in the popular press will begin on Monday.

The management expects that many "new faces" will return to work when pits open - partly to take advantage of tax-free earnings before the end of the fiscal year - officials do not expect to see a flood back to

work like that experienced in November after negotiations broke down.

Traditionalists at the board still believe that the "drift back to work" will not provide a solution and one senior source said it would mean that some pitmen would simply never return to work again. They argue that a negotiated settlement is the only way out. It is now a question of who will start the ball rolling.

The National Working Miners' Committee is determined to encourage the return to work in the new year by sending out speakers to Northumberland, Yorkshire and South Wales to put its point of view.

A spokesman said yesterday: "They have no choice but to go back to work. The stark alternative given by Mr Arthur Scargill is a strike until next Christmas."

Meanwhile, the issue of the four-day week, which has lain dormant for a year, could become an ingredient in any settlement. The board is understood to be thinking of including the issue in any further talks, although it could prove to be a source of argument.

Fearing that new technology could cost at least 100,000 jobs in the industry by the year 2000, the NUM a year ago put forward its proposals, which included a four-day, 28-hour week with no loss of pay.

Theard wanted men to work longer shifts underground and offered to conduct an experiment, but the NUM rejected the offer. A joint working party on the matter has not met since June 1982.

Mr Bill Sims, retiring general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation called on miners' leaders yesterday to stop picket line violence.

Letters, page 11

## Striking miners praised for work on hospital

By Paul Valley

Eight striking miners were applauded yesterday for 10 months unstinting labour on building a Leukaemia unit for the Sick Children's Hospital in Edinburgh.

The unit, which is an extension to the haematology department of the hospital, is being built with the aid of a Scottish charity, the Leukaemia Unit Fund (Scotland). Lack of cash had threatened the realization of the project until eight striking miners offered their labour free of charge for the duration of the strike. It seems likely that the unit will open next March, earlier than planned.

Earlier this month Lady Dalkith attended a dinner for the eight strikers to thank them

for their assistance. She is patron of the Leukaemia Unit Fund.

Their work has been tremendous", Mr Brener Miller, chief medical laboratory scientific officer in the haematology department, said. The miners have dug foundations, laid drains and done all manner of manual labour.

Their work has saved £20,000 on the extension and renovation work for the new unit. Mr Bill Jones, a volunteer for the Leukaemia Unit Fund, said yesterday: "They have worked five, or sometimes six, days a week since the strike began. When four of the men, who worked at Blisdon Glen, decided to go back to work four more strikers replaced them."

## SDP expects balance of power

By Philip Webster

Dr David Owen today predicts that the Social Democratic Party-Liberal Alliance will at least win the balance of power at the next election and says that to do so, whether by taking 60 or 200 seats, will be a victory and not a defeat.

In a new year message to his party again emphasizing the need for it to be ready to take part in a coalition government, Dr Owen says that Britain needs a government that speaks for the majority of the country, which means more than 50 per cent of the electorate.

"We advocate sharing power to ensure a government that works for all the people. We welcome the fact that government of more than one party will be more likely once a fairer voting system is achieved and

indeed we are unafraid of sharing power with other parties even before the voting system is changed."

Dr Owen's readiness to participate in coalitions has been at the heart of his argument that the SDP must retain its separate identity within the Alliance.

In a recent, little-noted speech he laid down the guidelines which the Alliance should operate if it did indeed win the balance of power at the next election.

It should be made known before an election, he said, that no Queen's Speech setting out the legislative programme would be accepted by the Commons unless it had been negotiated line by line with the party leaders who could claim to speak for the majority of voters.

The speech and any accompanying agreement would have to be endorsed by the parliamentary parties involved. There should be an agreement that Parliament would not be dissolved for at least three years, except in an emergency.

He said: "While this could not be binding on the royal prerogative it would ensure a moral duty on the Prime Minister of a government that has the Queen's Speech accepted to ensure a period of stable government and not seek a tactical dissolution."

His final condition was that if one or more parties to a coalition agreement felt there should be a change in the voting system, but that this could not form part of the agreement, there would be a strong case for putting the issue to a referendum.

## TUC seeks control on Special Branch

By Our Labour Reporter

The 1,400-member Special Branch is accused by the TUC of increasing involvement in industrial and political matters in evidence supplied to the Commons home affairs committee.

The TUC urges the committee, which is conducting the first detailed parliamentary inquiry into the unit, to back legislation to control its activities.

Britain should follow the example of other signatories to the European Conventions on Human Rights and Data Protection and establish a "clear statutory remit" for such police activity.

Union leaders want to see "a reasonable balance" between the unit's operational needs and traditional liberties.

In evidence supplied to the inquiry, union leaders accuse the Special Branch of illicitly tapping the telephones of activists during industrial disputes.

The TUC has received complaints from its affiliates alleging "improper treatment" of members.

The TUC understands that 1,300,000 out of 1,500,000 files on individuals have been added in recent years, without the individuals' knowledge and without a right to check the accuracy of the information.

The Special Branch is criticized for allegedly photographing union demonstrations and for detaining and questioning Irish nationalists attending courses in Britain.

The evidence claims that Special Branch officers visited schools in Eastbourne and Bexhill inquiring about the political allegiances of teachers. It also reports alleged Special Branch threats in July 1977 against the children of the editor of the *Yorkshire Miner*.

In 1979 the unit was suspected by the National and Local Government Officers' Association of surveillance of a campaign against public sector cuts. In 1980 police officers investigated Mr James Hogg, a Transport and General Workers' Union shop steward, for "enthusiastic" union activities, the evidence alleges.

Apart from legislation the TUC is seeking six safeguards: the publication of accounts of its activities; inclusion of the Special Branch in provisions for police-community consultation; stricter safeguards on telephone tapping; checks to ensure files are accurate; an effective complaints machinery; and parliamentary scrutiny by a permanent select committee on the security services.

## Labour in spinster's death quiz

By Our Political Reporter

The Labour Party asked the Home Secretary yesterday to state whether the Special Branch was involved in the investigations after the murder of a woman aged 78 alleged by Mr Ian Dwyer to have died after a violent encounter with British Intelligence officers.

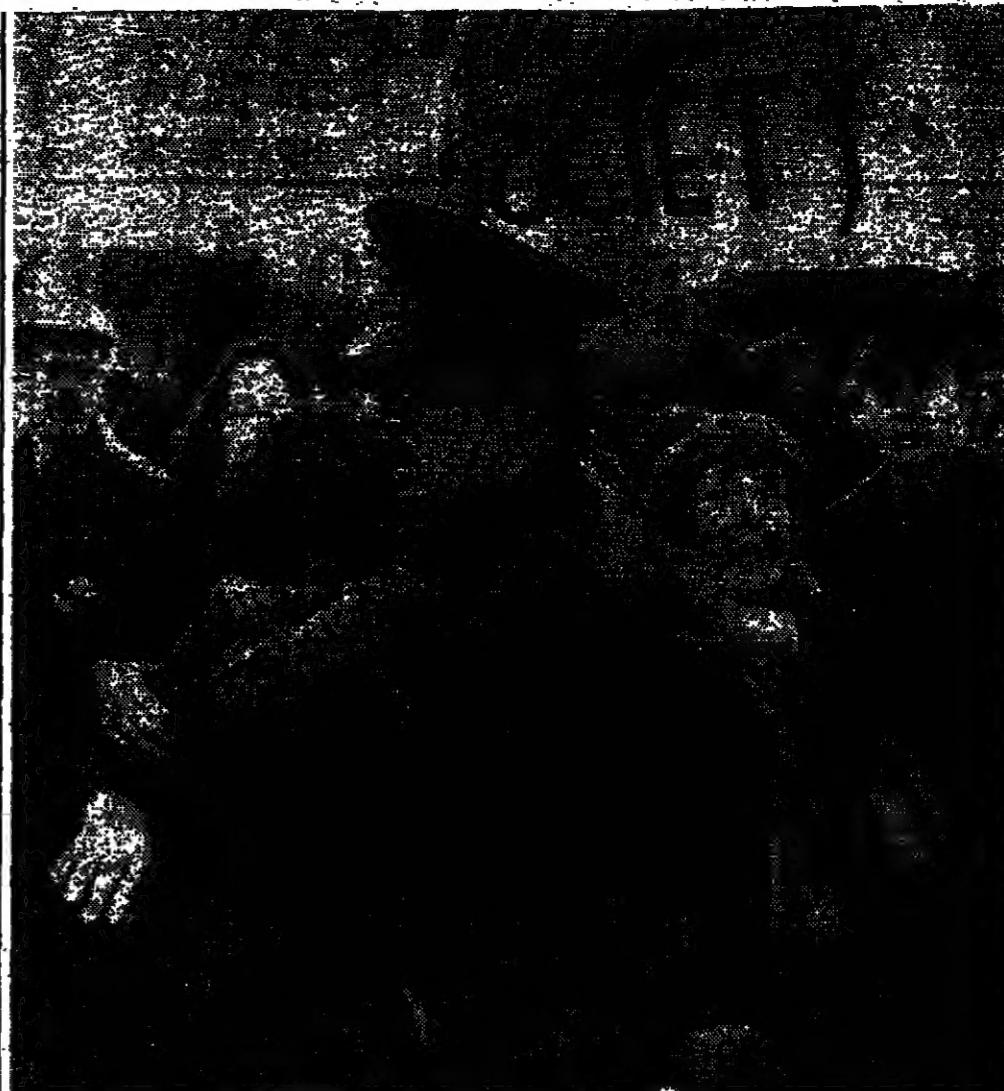
There have been conflicting reports about Special Branch involvement in the case since Mr Dwyer, Labour MP for Louth, said in the Commons on Thursday last week that Miss Hilda Murrell had died after distributing burglars who may have been looking for documents relating to the Falklands war.

The investigating police officers said initially that the branch had not taken part in the early stages of the inquiry, but other reports at the weekend said that it had.

Mr Clive Soley, Labour's front bench home affairs spokesman, wrote to Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, yesterday asking him to clear up the doubt.

Mr Dwyer said in the Commons that the officers were searching for sensitive documents relating to the sinking of the General Belgrano because Miss Murrell's nephew, Commander Robert Green, was a senior naval intelligence officer at the time of the Falklands conflict.

Mr Soley said last night: "It is quite clear that something very odd happened in that case."



## Attack on grave denounced

By Joe Ravitch

The "Hunt Retribution Squad", which desecrated the Duke of Bedford's grave on Christmas night, was "simply a bunch of terrorists and should be exposed and stopped", a spokesman for the League Against Cruel Sports claimed yesterday.

Mr Jim Barrington said that the squad's actions damaged the efforts of the campaign to ban hunting.

"You can't ask for a change in the law, while breaking the law", Mr Barrington said.

According to the league, which has been trying to ban field sports since 1974 and has 18,000 members, the squad is part of a "strange, anarchist element in the anti-hunt movement, which is totally unrepresentative of the movement as a whole".

The league has enlisted the backing of the Labour and Liberal parties in its efforts to ban hunting, and says that the desecration of the duke's grave will discredit their efforts.

"What they did to the duke's grave was inhuman. He was"



Ulster police holding back protesters against field sports who saw bounds in pursuit of a hare at the annual Crebilly coursing event near Ballymena, co Antrim, yesterday.

so much cruel, as simply outdated. The real cruelty is carried out by the young hunters who know what they are doing when they inflict pain on animals", Mr Barrington said.

The squad first appeared in October, when it published a "hit list" of public figures who support hunting, such as members of the Royal Family.

Chief Insp Arthur Ford of Avon Police, has carried the investigation into the identities of the group to London.

But so far the police have had no leads, and the league says that even if some of its members were in the squad, no one would know because of the tight secrecy surrounding it.

Leading article, page 11

## Six detained under terror Act

By Stewart Tandler

Crime Reporter

Special Branch officers in Liverpool were yesterday questioning six men held since Christmas Eve in an operation against a suspected Irish terrorist group.

In the city's dockland area the police are understood to have found what they believe are explosives and forensic scientists are examining the material.

The six men are being held in a Liverpool police station under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, agreed on Boxing Day to extend their detention for a further five days after their initial two-day detention under the act.

The Armed Forces, Whitehall and the police are in a state of readiness for terrorist attacks. An "amber" alert remains in operation in Whitehall.

Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad has been told of the arrests in Liverpool but they are not thought to be connected with possible attacks in London. In the past the Provisional IRA has carried out bombings in a number of other cities and on military targets.

Liverpool's ferry connections across the Irish Sea have often been used by the Provisionals to bring bomb units to Britain.

Although in past years there have been IRA attacks during the Christmas period, there have been bombings in the new year as well.

## Church site sold to developers for £1.5m

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Church Commissioners have resisted a vociferous campaign by community groups in the Paddington area of west London and have decided to sell a redundant church site there to property developers.

In a decision likely to set a precedent for other such sales, however, they have allocated £200,000 of their profit for local community purposes.

The issue before the commissioners was whether to accept a bid of more than £900,000 from Paddington Church Housing Association in conjunction with the Paddington Community Consortium, or commercial bids of about £1.5 million for speculative redevelopment.

The site is that of Holy Trinity Church, last used for services in 1971. Local groups argued that too

many church sites had been sold in Paddington for high-cost, high-quality housing when local low-income families were in acute need.

The campaign culminated in a demonstration on Christmas eve, and the commissioners were wished a "guilt-ridden and unhappy Christmas" by the Christian Organisations for Social Political and Economic Change group, which heard of the decision last week.

Protest groups gathered outside the Church Commissioners' premises on Monday to draw attention to the 800 families said to be homeless and living in hostels and hotels near the site of Holy Trinity Church.

The church housing association alleged that the commissioners had made a profit of £60 million from Paddington in one year.

## Rebuke for paper over killer

In reporting the trial of a man who tried to kill two patients at a Cambridge psychiatric hospital a newspaper was entitled to set it in context by recalling his trial in 1967 for killing his wife and three children, the Press Council said today.

However, it was unnecessary and improper of the *Eastern Daily Press* to identify in detail the bungalow where that tragedy took place and its present use and occupancy, the council added.

It upheld to that extent a complaint by Mrs K. P. Dixon, of Grange Farm, Eling Green, Ditcham, Norfolk, that it was improper of the newspaper to identify the address and family of a man, her brother-in-law.

The newspaper reported that Mr Claude Dixon, aged 55, admitted at Norwich Crown Court attempting to murder two patients at Fulbourn Hospital, near Cambridge. He was sent back to Broadmoor, where he had been sent 17 years earlier, after being accused of murdering his wife and three children and being found unfit to plead.

A second article recalled the events of 1967, including the trial. It said that the bodies were found in Mr Dixon's bungalow and described its location and use.

A complaint by Mrs Dixon against the *Cambridge Evening News* over a background piece to the trial was rejected.

## Climber dies in Cairngorms

A climber died and his companion was injured yesterday when they fell in the Cairngorm mountains in the Scottish Highlands.

The Cairngorm Mountain Rescue team recovered the body and took the injured climber to a point where he and the body could be taken by helicopter to the foot of the mountain. The two climbers were from England.

The accident happened on a climb called Spiral Gully in the Corrie an Sgeachda. It is understood that the leader fell and the belay (the point holding a secured rope) holding his second failed.

Conditions were said to be good for winter climbing, although a shortage of deep hard snow in the gullies made for difficult roped climbing.

The colder the temperature and the harder the ice choking the gullies on the Highland mountains, the more conditions are judged to be excellent by the winter mountaineers.

There have already been appeals for climbers to avoid the basic errors that each year claim lives.

Mr Andy Nicol, chairman of the Mountain Rescue Committee of Scotland, said yesterday that cold, dry weather could attract 50 or more climbers to the precipitous north face of Ben Nevis alone.

## Help for disabled puts up cost of building

By Charles Kneivitt

Architecture Correspondent

The cost of new buildings will increase by up to 5 per cent in the new year because of changes in the building regulations to help the disabled.

The new rules, which form part 1 of the fourth amendment to the building regulations, 1976, give right of access to all floors of new shops and offices, and to the ground floor of most new buildings except houses.

Existing buildings are exempt for now. However, a new British Standard on means of escape for the disabled will be ready in 1986 which will cover alterations and additions to existing buildings.

Multi-storey shops and offices are likely to be the most affected by the provision for the disabled.

The *Architects' Journal* quotes the Department of Environment as saying that cost rises of between 1 and 5 per cent are expected. This is based on research carried out in the mid-1970s by the now defunct National Building Agency.

The new measures have been welcomed by the Access Committee for England. But the Confederation of British Industry said that the costs must be measured against the benefits.

## Repair hope for rail tunnel

Fears that the Summit Tunnel on the Yorkshire-Lancashire border, closed after an explosion and fire on board a tank train, would have to be permanently sealed, were removed yesterday.

A British Rail engineering team was able to enter the 2,885 yard tunnel, one of the longest in the country, for the first detailed examination since the accident on December 20. It found damage to be less severe than expected.

## IRA bride back in jail

Anne-Marie Bateson, aged 28, a Provisional IRA member who married during Christmas, returned to Armagh jail on time yesterday to complete the 20-year sentence she was given in 1976 for the fire-bombing of a boutique in which a mother of three children died.

Now Mrs Gerard McElean, she was driven back to prison by her husband, a lorry driver.

## Teachers seek pension pledge

Britain's second largest teachers' union has sought a fresh assurance from the Chancellor that the Government is not planning a tax squeeze on pension contributions and benefits.

The 126,000-strong National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers has told Mr Nigel Lawson that more than five million public sector employees would be affected by any change.

## Protester hurt in prison fire

Four prisoners and two prison officers were taken to hospital suffering from the effects of smoke after a fire at Guernsey prison, believed to have started in a cell.

Among the prisoners taken to hospital was Mr Maurice Kirk, a veterinary surgeon, aged 39, serving an eight month sentence for contempt, who has recently ended a hunger strike in protest at his sentence.

## Thatcher visits Mrs Tebbit

Mrs Margaret Thatcher spent 90 minutes yesterday visiting Mrs Margaret Tebbit, wife of the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, in Stoke Mandeville Hospital.

Mrs Tebbit, a victim of the Brighton Bombing in October, is still paralysed. Mr Norman Tebbit, who left hospital earlier this month, was also present yesterday.

## Rapist sought

Police were yesterday hunting a rapist who savagely attacked a girl aged 19 in Bridgwater, Somerset.

The attacker was described as 5ft 7in tall, aged about 20 and wearing a distinctive high-length modern "box" jacket.

## Girl lost in sea

A girl aged seven was swept out to sea by a freak wave at St Oswald's Bay, West Lulworth, Dorset. Kirsty Collier, from Dorset, was walking over rocks with her mother and brother.

## 'Mousetrap' sale

The 38 Colt revolver used in the first production of Agatha Christie's play *The Mousetrap* in London 31 years ago will be offered for sale at Sotheby's on January 23. Real firearms are no longer allowed on stage.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$10.00, Canada \$10.00, Hong Kong \$10.00, India \$10.00, Japan \$10.00, New Zealand \$10.00, Singapore \$10.00, South Africa \$10.00, Switzerland \$10.00, Taiwan \$10.00, Thailand \$10.00, USA \$10.00, West Germany \$10.00, Yugoslavia \$10.00.

## Rival for Marble Arch gates

A £35,000 commission for 10, 24ft-high forged steel gates has just been completed at a new office development at Victoria Station, London.

The design won a national competition for architectural ironwork, and the job of making them, for Mr Giuseppe Lund, aged 33, a metalworker who lives near Shrewsbury.

Mr Lund believes that only the gates to Marble Arch and the Royal Academy, Piccadilly, are of comparable scale in the capital.

They have been finished in protective zinc coating, stained and then lacquered to give the appearance of polished rather than of painted steel.

Mr Lund is trying to encourage the use of metalwork and says that it is not only suitable for Victorian designs. Three years ago he organized the "Towards a New Iron Age" exhibition of decorative metalwork at the Victoria and Albert Museum. The purpose of this design is to blend the neoclassical facade of the old building with the modern one.

The competition was organized by Greycoat Estates, Norwich Union and their architect for the new development, Elsom, Pack and Roberts Partnership. (Photograph: Dod Miller).



## The changing pound

## Unpopular coin receives a seasonal boost

By Robin Young

At present the British public is willing to take any money it can lay its hands on, so the numbers of both new £1 coins and doornuts, tatty old £1 notes in circulation are at record levels for the year.

The Christmas and new year season is traditionally the peak of demand for all currency so there have been fewer customers complaining at post office counters that they do not want £1 coins.

Mr Ian Stewart, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, claimed last month that only one customer in 40 was refusing coins; this week counter attendants in London were not able to remember any such cases.

The decision to withdraw the £1 note was announced on November 12, but printing continued for another two weeks after that and issuing continues apace even now, until the deadline on December 31.

The Bank of England is unwilling to divulge its weekly rate of issue, but says that it is impossible to tell from comparison with last year's figures whether there has been any diminished demand for the note because of its imminent withdrawal.

Nor will it claim to discern any increased demand for the fast departing paper, noting simply that December is always a popular time for money in any form.

The Royal Mint, however, has had to be content with scant acceleration in the acceptance of its bright and shiny coins. Since the November 12 announcement about another 10 million have filtered into circulation, but there are still only 180 million at large of the 250 million struck before the coin's launch in April 1983.

The latest figure from the mint for production to date is 570 million, just enough coins to replace the number of notes said to be around when the withdrawal was announced.

A spokesman for the mint said: "This was really what we had come to expect. While there was something familiar about as an alternative to

something new, and while conversion programmes for machinery to accept the coins were incomplete, we realized there would not be the demand for the coin that there was for the note."

The Chancellor's announcement that the note would go was the culmination of a sustained and determined campaign from within the Treasury to be rid of a note which since 1976 had had lower real value than that of the 10-shilling note in 1970.

The clenching argument in backing the final decision over the Prime Minister's publicly stated objection appears to have been that public acceptance of the £1 coin would

continue to be artificially delayed so long as the more familiar note continued.

Cost-conscious officialdom was understandably led by the public preference for something which cost 1½ p to produce and became unacceptably tatty within 10 months over an alternative costing one penny more but with a supposed pocket life of 40 years.

While pound notes grew grimmer in constant use, pound coins developed a habit of returning rapidly from shop tills to the banks which issued them. One would have guessed, from observation at the tills, that the coin was called a "sorry, mate, I'll have to give you one of these."



## Nurse tells how friend was shot after defying bandits

Ms Sarah Belshaw, aged 22, of Norwich, yesterday described the attack in which her friend, Ms Christine Mullins, aged 24, was critically injured after being shot by Peruvian bandits.

Back home and safe with her family Ms Belshaw said in an interview with Radio Norfolk that the two friends had been visiting pre-Inca ruins on the northern shore of Peru when they were set upon by bandits.

"We had stopped to admire some ceramics that a little boy was selling by the roadside. First of all they attacked the little boy and we assumed they wanted his ceramics. But he wriggled free and they turned on us."

"They grabbed us and asked us for money. We stood up to them and said 'no' and without giving us any time to negotiate and without using any kind of physical violence they shot one shot and ran off."

"Chris was hit. Initially I thought she was just injured in the right shoulder because she was bleeding from there."

"She herself said 'I am dying. Tell my father I love him'."

Ms Christine Mullins went into coma.

Ms Christine Mullins went into coma.

Ms Christine Mullins went into coma.

Ms Christine Mullins went into coma.

Ms Christine Mullins went into coma.

Ms Christine Mullins went into coma.

Ms Christine Mullins went into coma.

Ms Christine Mullins went into coma.

Ms Christine Mullins went into coma.

Ms Christine Mullins went into coma.

Ms Christine Mullins went into coma.

Ms Christine Mullins went into coma.

Ms Christine Mullins went into coma.

Ms Christine Mullins went into coma.

Ms Christine Mullins went into coma.

Ms Christine Mullins went into coma.

Ms Christine Mullins went into coma.

Ms Christine Mullins went into coma.

Ms Christine Mullins went into coma.

Ms Christine Mullins went into coma.

Ms Christine Mullins went into coma.

Ms Christine Mullins went into coma.

Ms Christine Mullins went into coma.

Ms Christine Mullins went into coma.

Ms Christine Mullins went into coma.

Ms Christine Mullins went into coma.

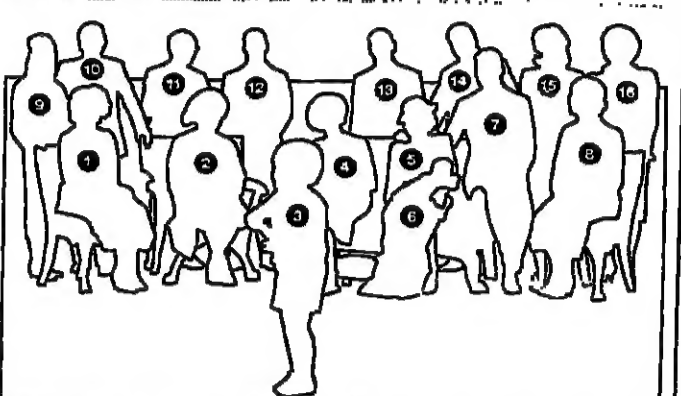
Ms Christine Mullins went into coma.



## Prince of play goes on camera

The antics of Prince William, which so enraptured the Queen's Christmas broadcast, are in evidence again today with the official photographs to commemorate the christening of Prince Henry.

The Prince can be seen centre stage, clearly stealing the limelight from the Queen, other members of the Royal Family and godparents, laughing in the background, while Prince Henry remains puzzled. The result, in a series by Lord Snowdon, is one of the most naturally light-hearted royal photographs in many years.



Photographed are: Lady Fermoy (grandmother of the Princess of Wales) Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother Prince William the Queen the Princess of Wales Prince Henry the Prince of Wales Mrs Shand-Kydd (mother of the Princess of Wales) Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones (a godmother) Bryan Organ (a godfather) Gerald Ward (a godfather) Prince Andrew (a godfather) the Duke of Edinburgh Lord Spencer (father of the Princess of Wales) Lady Vestey (a godmother) Mrs William Bartholomew (a godmother).

## Brain-death mother's baby dies at 10 days

A girl born to a woman who was being kept alive on a life-support machine died yesterday aged 10 days. Shortly after the birth the mother, Mrs Mary Scanlon, aged 26, died when the machine was switched off with the consent of her husband, David, aged 28.

The birth and Mrs Scanlon's death took place at Cork Regional Hospital in the Irish Republic. The baby, who had been delivered safely and had appeared to be thriving, died in St Finbarr's Hospital, Cork.

Mrs Scanlon was admitted to hospital after suffering a brain haemorrhage. She was declared to be brain-dead soon afterwards, but she was kept alive for a further month in an attempt to save the child.

The baby was born two months prematurely. "Our main objective was to enable the baby to survive to the twenty-eighth week of the pregnancy, knowing that after that its survival prospects would increase considerably."

Mr Scanlon, of Cooleysgorman, Broadford, Co Limerick, is believed to have insisted that all necessary measures should be taken to save the baby. He and his wife had three other children.

Last night, Mr Scanlon said that he felt unable to speak about the deaths of his wife and daughter. A nurse at St Finbarr's, however, said of the baby: "We did everything for her. It came as a great shock when she died."

The life-support machine would have kept the mother's blood well oxygenated and her kidneys functioning (our Medical Correspondent writes). In that state the baby's blood would obtain all the oxygen and nutrients needed and growth would be unimpeded.

## Holiday prices reduced

By Robin Young

Some holiday operators are reducing their prices because bookings are about a third down on last year, but many holidaymakers will face heavy fuel and currency surcharges later in the year because of the continuing decline of the pound.

Lunn Poly, Britain's second biggest travel agency, announced yesterday that it would cut the price of holidays by up to £15 for customers who also purchased the company's insurance. The company is offering £15 per person off long-distance trips, £10 off holidays of up to two weeks, a £5 reduction on a week's holiday.

Lunn Poly is also offering up to £1,500 credit for people to pay for holidays and is providing an instant money-back guarantee against any operator going bankrupt.

Blue Sky Holidays, a subsidiary of British Caledonian, has

relaunched its summer 1985 brochure with prices trimmed by as much as £25 a person. It has also included a no-surcharge guarantee for those who book before February 28, but says that for later bookings surcharges of up to 10 per cent are probable.

Most travel operators have given a warning that they are likely to impose some surcharges for holidays in 1985. Many have limited their increases to 10 per cent of the brochure price, or £14 per person per week, but some have set no limit and could face cancellations.

The increased cost of air holidays is expected to lead to an increase in motor holiday both in Britain and on the Continent, with many companies in the motor holiday business hoping to see business increase from last year by as much as 40 per cent.

Mr Jim Cuthbert, of Canvas,

Cabin and Car Holidays, says that bookings for next summer are already double those of the corresponding period last year. Ladbroke is predicting 20 per cent more demand for its car tour programmes and Guy Salmon, the rental company, expects a substantial increase in the number of visitors hiring cars in Britain.

Price increases of up to 25 per cent over last year are putting customers off countries such as Spain, but more distant destinations are hopeful of increasing their business share. Mr Michael Blackall, manager of the Everest Sheraton Hotel in Katmandu, Nepal, is excited that the re-establishment of the road link between Nepal and Tibet could create opportunities for excursions to Lhasa. Many of the 2,000 British visitors who stay at the hotel every year travel with Saga Holidays, the specialists in senior citizen's travel.

## Hitchhike link in murders

Detectives hunting the killer of the daughter of a leading psychiatrist are investigating the possibility of a link with the murder of a young Finnish woman tourist.

The strangled body of Miss Deirdre Sainsbury, aged 29, naked except for a pair of grey socks, was found on a golf course at Denham, Buckinghamshire. She was the daughter of Dr Peter Sainsbury, a former vice-president of the Royal College of Psychiatrists.

Detectives think that Miss Sainsbury, last seen alive when she left the home of friends in Dulwich, south-east London, at lunchtime on Saturday, may have been hitchhiking on the M40 to Oxford.

The body of a Finnish student nurse, Eila Karjalainen, aged 25, was found in woods on the Duke of Marlborough's Blenheim Palace estate at Woodstock, Oxfordshire, last year. She had been strangled and detectives believe that she also met her killer while hitchhiking from London.

Det Supt Roger Nicklin described Miss Sainsbury, who was involved in the anti-nuclear movement and was a frequent visitor to the Greenham Common peace camp, as "a bit of a wanderer who was known to visit friends all over the country".

She had had mental problems and had been receiving psychiatric treatment from time to time, Mr Nicklin said.

## Sales get off to a record start

By Derek Haines, Commercial Editor

The "January" sales had a record start yesterday after a pre-Christmas rush which most retailers say was well up on 1983.

Even in the West Country, affected by wintry weather, Mr John Reynolds, store director at the Exeter branch of Debenhams, reported crowds shrugging off fog and icy conditions and taking the store's trading at least to last year's comparable levels.

Bargain hunters thronged central London and provincial cities. At Barlows department store in Kensington, west London, Mr Richard Lusty, general manager, said: "There were more than 800 people waiting for us to open."

At Debenhams in Oxford Street, Mr David Elliott, store director, said: "It is infinitely better than last year, possibly 30 per cent or more up. Fashion clothing is the big draw; some prices are down by a half."

Maples Waring & Gillow, the furniture and furnishings chain with more than 70 branches, said sales looked like rising above last year's levels.

It was a frosty morning in Manchester but at the Lewis's department store in Market Street, which claims to be the biggest provincial store in Europe, more than 500 shoppers were queuing from 7am.

An unusually high build-up of stocks meant bargains in large-screen colour television

sets and in video recorders, according to Mr David Anderson, chief executive of Rumbelows, the electrical goods chain.

Bigger kitchen appliances such as washing machines and fridge-freezers are a tenth cheaper. Even prices of some microwave cookers, a popular Christmas buy, are being shaved.

By early evening, Dickens & Jones in London's Regent Street was reporting sales of furs up 60 per cent compared with last year's first day of sales. Many women's fashion lines were up by a half. Overall turnover was up 35 per cent. Record sales were also reported from branches in Richmond and Milton Keynes.

One of the biggest do-it-yourself chains, Texas Homecare, which has 128 shops, reported Boxing Day sales on its first day of special winter offers to be up by more than a half on the same day last year. Mr Ron Trenter, managing director, said: "We were pleasantly surprised."

Victoria Wine, with more than 800 off-licences, estimated sales to Christmas Eve were up 12.4 per cent at outlets where comparisons could be made. The biggest surge was in table wines.

Mr Tony Sprackling, aged 24, a taxi driver, yesterday claimed a world record after queuing for 17 days outside Keddie's department store in Colchester.

Today's sales, back page

## Baronet fights home fire

Sir Michael Leighton, the eleventh baronet, yesterday braved flames and smoke to help save his ancestral home.

The fire broke out at 2am at Loton Park, the Jacobean-style mansion near Shrewsbury, where the Leighton family has lived for centuries.

It is thought to have started in a chimney breast and spread behind wall panelling to damage two rooms in the hall. Furniture, books and family portraits in the two rooms were damaged or destroyed. Structural damage was comparatively slight.

The alarm was raised when smoke was seen seeping through a ceiling. Six people in the hall, including Sir Michael, aged 49, were moved out but when all safe Sir Michael, armed with a fire extinguisher, went back inside to fight the blaze.

Also helping to fight the fire were the tenants of Sir Michael's converted stable block, a film stunt man, Mr Gerard Naprous, and his assistant, Miss Sally Outram.

Miss Outram said: "It took a lot of courage to do what Sir Michael did. He went into the smoke and attacked the fire and seemed to kill the worst of it. If he had not done that I think the whole building would have gone."

# Get the top rate 8.50%-12.14% and passbook flexibility

If you're investing, then you'll want top interest. And you'll either want to take that interest as monthly income, or leave it in your account to make your money grow. And that's exactly what Nationwide offers you.

### Passbook flexibility

Nationwide Bonus-90 gives you passbook flexibility: you can withdraw your money as you wish and you can add to your investment at any time. The minimum investment is £200.

### Top rate 8.50%-12.14%

Nationwide Bonus-90 pays our top rate, that's 1.75% extra above the variable Share Account rate: 8.50%, worth 12.14% to basic rate income tax payers.

### Real growth 8.68%-12.40%

Nationwide adds the interest to your account every six months and it then earns interest itself at the Bonus-90 rate. So you get 8.68%, which is worth 12.40% to basic rate income tax payers.

### Monthly income

Alternatively, if it's monthly income you want, then Nationwide is happy to pay your interest direct into your bank account, or into a Nationwide Share Account where it earns interest until you withdraw it. You need to invest at least £2,000 if you want monthly income.

### No-notice withdrawals

There are no-notice withdrawals, with a loss of 90 days' interest on the sum withdrawn. Or you can give 90 days' notice and lose nothing.

### The big investor

In addition, you can withdraw from balances above £10,000 without notice or penalty provided £10,000 remains invested.

Come to Nationwide: call in at any branch or agency, or use the coupon. And get what really matters - big interest for monthly income or real growth.

\* All rates quoted including the extra interest are variable.

To Nationwide Building Society, Postal Investment Department, FREEPOST, London WC1V 6XA.

I/We enclose a cheque for £\_\_\_\_\_ to open a Bonus-90 Account (£200 to £30,000 or up to £60,000 in a joint account).

☐ Interest to be paid monthly

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

## It pays to decide Nationwide

Nationwide Building Society, New Oxford House, High Holborn, London WC1V 6PW.





## Dates fixed for debates on glue-sniffing and kerb-crawling Bills

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Two private members' Bills supported by the Home Office which would control glue-sniffing and outlaw kerb-crawling, considered by MPs to have a better than even chance of becoming law, came up for their second reading in Commons debates next month.

The dates have been fixed for the second readings of the first six Bills in the private members' ballot.

The Intoxicating Substances (Supply) Bill, which would prohibit the sale of glue-sniffing kits to people under 18, is to be presented for second reading by Mr Neville Trotter, Conservative MP of Tyneemouth, on January 18.

The Sexual Offences Bill, introduced by Miss Janet Fookes, Conservative MP for Plymouth, Drake, which would outlaw the soliciting of women for sexual purposes by men, will be taken the following Friday.

On February 1, the Local Government (Access to Information) Bill, sponsored by Mr Robin Squire (Con, Hornchurch) and designed to give more public access to local authority meetings, reports and documents, will be debated. The following Friday it will be the Wildlife and Countryside (Amendment) Bill, introduced by Dr David Clark (Lab, South Shields) and aimed at strengthening the protection against destruction of sites of special scientific interest.

On February 15 Mr Enoch Powell's measure to impose legal controls over test tube pregnancies and research on human embryos, will be taken.

The Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Bill, introduced by Mr William Powell (Con, Croydon) to stop theft and plagiarizing of computer programs, will be debated on February 22.

The other Bills are Mr Michael Grylls (Con, North West Surrey): Small Business Bill; removing legislative obstacles to the development of small businesses.

Mr John Carlisle (Con, Luton North): Sports Fields and Recreational Facilities Bill; forcing public bodies to tell the Government about the change of use of sports fields.

Mr Gerald Bermingham (Lab, St Helens South-East): Water Authorities (Meetings) Bill; opening meetings to the public and press.

Mr David Madel (Con, Bedfordshire South-West): Education (School Budgets) Bill; obliging education authorities to publish details of school budgets.

Mr Charles Morrison (Con, Devon): Charter Trustees Bill; enabling charter trustees of a town to keep its privileges if absorbed by another local authority.

Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Con, Newbury): Hospital Complaints Procedure Bill;

### Charities: 2

## Downward trend in giving

According to the Charities Aid Foundation the total income of Britain's charities has in recent years grown fast from £2.4 billion in 1976 to an estimated £10 billion now, growth of a third in real terms. But the growth is not explained by greater public generosity.

Donations to charities by private individuals and companies dropped from 25 per cent of the total in 1976 to around 10 per cent in 1981 and may have fallen further since. Meanwhile, government grants increased from about 7 per cent in 1976 to about 10 per cent now.

Growth has taken place in charities' income from fees and charges for services. These made up 34 per cent of total income in 1976 but now form at least 66 per cent.

Charities and voluntary groups obviously differ in their ability to tap the public for money, but the overall trend is unmistakably downwards. The Charities Aid Foundation estimates that the value of gifts to the United Kingdom's 150,000 charities increased by about a

The growing dependence of the voluntary sector on public money arises in part from the failure of private and business charitable giving to keep up with inflation, DAVID WALKER reports.

third between 1976 and 1981, less than half the rate of inflation.

Corporate purses have also been shrinking. The *Directory of Social Change* estimates that charities gave £132 million to companies in 1983, less than 0.1 per cent of total profits. Barclays Bank, the largest corporate donor, gave 0.35 per cent of its gross profits. In recent years the proportion of profits given to charities by such companies as ICI and British Petroleum has also slipped, although spokesmen insist that contributions should not be calibrated on the basis of profits; they say that in cash terms contributions have risen.

Not all voluntary groups are registered as charities, a status which confers tax and rates privileges, but the trends appear to be the same for them. Voluntary groups are raising

more in fees - for example the rents paid to voluntary housing associations. They are increasingly subcontracting work from local authorities, providing care for the elderly.

Dr John Fossett of York University, who has studied the figures, predicts that the voluntary sector will take over a large proportion of the state's welfare work in future years.

Mr Paul Sommerfield of the London Voluntary Service Council says that local authorities have in the past turned to voluntary groups because they could experiment and provide social care more flexibly; they are better at stimulating people's energy than councils. But, he says, it is welfare on the cheap since labour is provided by volunteers or grossly underpaid people.

Tomorrow: An anxious future.

## Work for artist at picket lines

By David Hewson Arts Correspondent

Six artists are working in industries in the North-east, painting the workers of a brewery, photographing the effects of the miners' strike and creating a stained glass record of the workings of an architect's office.

The temporary placements of artists with six industries in the area is paid for by a mixture of public and private funds and is being pioneered by the Sunderland-based Artists Agency.

A further four placements are being established, one for a writer working at Durham and Frankland prisons and Low Newton remand centre; a second for a writer working with the public employees' union Nape; another for a visual artist with Tyne Tees Television; and a fourth for a musician in residence at a hospital for the mentally handicapped.

The London painter Simon Granger has been given a studio in Aycliffe Hospital, which accommodates 470 mentally handicapped people, and works alongside the residents who produce their own paintings. A joint exhibition of his and their work recently opened at Darlington Arts Centre.

Val Closs, aged 35, who returned to the North-east after spending two years working in New York, has a studio and living quarters at the Northumbria Police headquarters, where her work is on display.

The photographer Keith Pattison was invited to work in Eastington, where the miners' strike is still solid, and has photographed picket lines, outings for miners' children, and the distribution of food parcels.

The landscape painter Simon Rivett has been based at a local library and recently has been working in an aluminium plant near by.

"At first there was a great deal of curiosity and quick visits by the community," Mr Rivett said. "The response has since become more particular and rewarding."

The GLC is to start an arts administration course specifically for black and other ethnic minority people at a cost of £50,000. It will begin in September and last for 12 months, employing up to 15 trainees.

## Grief of the train-bomb families



The widow and mother of one of the victims looking at his picture during the requiem.

## State funeral rejected

From John Earle, Rome

A state funeral for the 15 victims of Sunday's bombing of the Naples-Milan express was at the last moment turned into a Requiem Mass after most of the relatives refused to participate.

The place in Bologna Cathedral where the coffins would have been empty during the Mass celebrated yesterday by the Archbishop of Bologna and attended by President Pertini.

The families indicated that they regarded their grief as a private affair and wished to have the dead buried in their home towns.

Their attitude, if not one of protest, was a clear expression of distaste for a showpiece ceremony broadcast by state television and also attended by 16 other bishops, the Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, three government ministers and party leaders.

At a rally afterwards in Bologna's main square, again boycotted by most of the victims' families, the Mayor, Signor Renzo Imbeni, denounced the state's ineffectiveness in combating right-wing terrorism which, he said, had claimed 140 victims in a series of crimes since 1969.

The guilty had never been found. "The state fails to bring to justice those responsible for these massacres."

One reason why the crimes committed over the years in Milan, Brescia, Bologna and elsewhere, had not been prevented was "because of connivance, complicity and protection inside the apparatus of the state".

Signor Imbeni, a Communist, said the Government had seriously underestimated the danger from this kind of terrorism. He called for a new political will and new policies to eradicate it.

The Mayor was greeted by cries of "Justice, justice for the 50,000 people gathered in the square on a bitterly cold day. He was embraced by a grim-looking President Pertini."

Afterwards, a few hundred demonstrators from the extreme-left Democrazia Proletaria party broke away and staged a small procession, carrying banners denouncing the banned P2 Masonic lodge and leaders of the Christian Democratic Party.

Police investigating the bombing have appealed to people travelling by rail on Sunday to come forward with information, however insignificant it might seem. The impression among the public is that little progress is being made with inquiries.

## Yugoslavs get petrol, travel perks

From Dossa Trevisan, Belgrade

The Yugoslav Government has given a new year gift to its people by abolishing petrol rationing and the cash deposit required before foreign travel.

These measures were introduced two years ago to restrict petrol consumption and curb the outflow of hard currency.

The measures mean that Yugoslavs who have been rationed to 40 litres of petrol a month can now buy it freely and can also make shopping trips to neighbouring countries. But the price of petrol has been raised to 100 dinars (about 34p) a litre with fluctuations according to exchange rates, which means the price itself prohibitive.

Foreign travel has gone down by half over the past two years. This is partly because of the cash deposit Yugoslavs were obliged to place on leaving the country and partly because the currency continued to depreciate. Travel and especially shopping in hard currency areas became extremely expensive.

Yugoslav living standards have been declining over the past three years while inflation continues to gallop. Last year it reached 60 per cent.

## 130,000 flee from Cambodia battles

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

As Vietnamese and Cambodian government forces continued their offensive yesterday against guerrillas in western Cambodia, 23,000 more refugees fled into Thailand to escape the fighting.

More than 130,000 have now crossed the border since Vietnam's new offensive began six weeks ago.

The 23,000 fled from what appears to be an imminent attack at Ampil, headquarters of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, under sporadic shelling for four days. The Vietnamese have moved tanks and armoured troop carriers closer to Ampil.

A few miles to the southwest, guerrillas made more unsuccessful counter-attacks at Nong Samet, which the Viet-

namese captured on Tuesday. They are also striking at Vietnamese supply lines, according to an official of the front.

The camp leader at Nong Samet, Mr Liew Ne, confirmed heavy guerrilla losses during their defence of the base. He said 53 guerrillas and 85 civilians were killed and about 150 seriously wounded.

On another section of the border the Khmer Rouge army, the strongest of the guerrilla forces, claimed to have killed and wounded more than 300 Vietnamese soldiers in an ambush. They said they trapped the Vietnamese as they were moving westwards towards the border.

Fighting between the Khmer Rouge and the Vietnamese was also reported in the Phnom Penh mountains south of the key Thai border town of Aranyaprathet.

PREMIER DIES: Mr Chao Si, Prime Minister of Cambodia, has died in Moscow, Japan's Kyodo news agency reported in a despatch from Hanoi.

The agency quoted informed sources as saying that Mr Chao, aged 52, died in hospital on Wednesday while under medical treatment. He became Prime Minister in February 1982.



### Clampdown in Chile

## Opposition leader says no peaceful way out

From Florencia Varas, Santiago

"I see Pinochet as being stronger than before," said the Socialist leader Señor Ricardo Lagos, President of the Chilean opposition Democratic Alliance.

In an interview with *The Times*, Señor Lagos declared that the state of siege and complete press censorship were making any advances towards democracy by peaceful means more and more difficult.

"We are getting further and further away from a solution similar to the one in Uruguay. If things continue like this, we will have to resort to violence, as in El Salvador, in our quest for democracy. The reaction of the junta to the letter sent last week by the Democratic Alliance shows that the armed forces have no intention of looking for a peaceful way out," he said.

The response of the Navy's Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Merino, to the opposition's request for a return to democracy before 1986, the ending of the state of siege, respect for human rights and an elected Parliament, was that he had thrown the letter into the waste-paper basket.

The total rejection of this letter means, according to Señor Lagos, that under present conditions, there is no possibility of a dialogue between the Government and

the opposition, and that "this is something which European and American politicians must take into account when they visit us and talk to us about pressing for discussions".

Señor Lagos recognized that much of the activity of the opposition was not positive. "We have still not found an effective way of setting under the state of siege since there is no way of communicating with the general public because of press censorship. If these conditions continue in 1985, there is no doubt that the situation will be polarized, with General Pinochet on one side and those who support armed struggle on the other, without the centre being able to express itself."

He said the White House in Washington worried by the polarization of the political situation, but did not believe that this was enough to warrant withdrawing its support of the Chilean Government. The opposition would continue with organized protests as the only means of achieving mass demonstrations against the regime.

PRIESTS HELD: Two Roman Catholic priests and two nuns are being held here after their arrest on Christmas Day for handling out anti-torture tracts, an official spokesman said (AFP reports).

## Hanoi likely to put more on trial

Hanoi (AFP) - Several new trials of people accused of anti-communist activities can be expected in Vietnam in the next few months, according to sources in Ho Chi Minh City.

Eight people were sentenced to death on similar charges in two trials this month.

The latest trial, in which three people were condemned to death for attempting to overthrow local authorities, was officially reported on Wednesday.

About 2,000 other, including 80 Buddhist monks, are likely to be tried in Ho Chi Minh City between now and next April, the sources say.

The trials will hear charges of opposition to the Government, described by officials as counter-revolutionary activities, and corruption and common-law crimes.

The Vietnamese News Agency reports that three prisoners in a southern re-education camp have been sentenced to death on charges of trying to topple the "local revolutionary administration". They had served as soldiers of the Saigon Government before it fell to the communists in 1975.

The camp is in Song Be province. Sixteen other prisoners there, also former soldiers, were sent to jail, according to the agency.

## PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

## 8-year log of freedom in retreat

By Caroline Moorehead

A South Korean Christian pastor passed through London this month on a mission to inform the West of the continuing abuse of human rights in his country.

A respected figure for his work on social justice and liberation theology, he has been imprisoned five times in about 10 years on a variety of political charges.

Although there is liberalization on the surface in his country, he says preventative action below is growing ever more severe - the attacks have simply become more subtle. The pastor does not want to be named, fearing persecution of his congregation in Seoul.

While Christmas has traditionally been regarded as a time of amnesty for political prisoners in various regimes around the world, the holiday this year would seem to offer little promise.

In 1984, there has been an increasing tendency to increase, not to relax, prison and assassinate. Two-thirds of the world's countries are known to use torture.

The first political prisoner written about in *The Times* was an Indian former minister in Mrs Gandhi's Cabinet, Ashok Mehta. That was on March 8, 1976.

From the end of January 1980, it has appeared every week with very few exceptions, setting out the cases of about 300 prisoners. The columns occasionally feature whole families or groups rather than individuals - from 75 different countries.

The abuse of human rights has shown a steady rise in the past two decades. In *The Times* on Christmas Eve 1968, Richard Harris rated about 50 countries according to their records.

TURKEY: Armenia, Phillip

Each is now known for its political intimidation; all rate very low in the *World Human Rights Guide* produced by Charles Humana last year.

We have featured 29 countries in 1984: the Soviet Union and Turkey five times each, Czechoslovakia, Taiwan and Uruguay three times, Kenya and Indonesia twice. Among these prisoners, there have been at least 12 releases, two conditional.

Our four March prisoners, Armin Phillip of East Germany, Hsu Ching-Fu of Taiwan, Salah Daghnam of Tunisia, and Douglas Lubale of Swaziland are all now free, showing that releases are as geographically widespread as arrests. Most dramatic this year has been the worsening situation in Turkey, where in the aftermath of the coup many thousands have been detained, including MPs and trade unionists.

There have, of course, been improvements. After the military coup of March 1976, thousands "disappeared" in Argentina. The abduction of civilians, use of torture, summary executions carried out by paramilitary squads were all reflected in the prisoner of conscience columns of the late 1970s.

With the new Government, however, has come a marked change of attitude and a desire to inquire into the brutality of the past decade. On September 20 this year, the National Commission on Disappeared People presented its 370-page report to the Government on 8,960 cases of disappeared people. Some of those featured have been extremely distinguished, like Douglas Lubale, former Attorney-General and High Court judge in Swaziland. Some have been very old, like the Roman Catholic bishop of Shanghai, Ignatius Gong Pinmei, aged 83, held in almost total isolation for 29 years.

Many are also ill, confined in appalling conditions and ultimately made desperate. Washington De Vargas Saccone, a 33-year-old Uruguayan lawyer in detention since the age of 21 on suspicion of belonging to a guerrilla organization, has repeatedly tried to commit suicide.

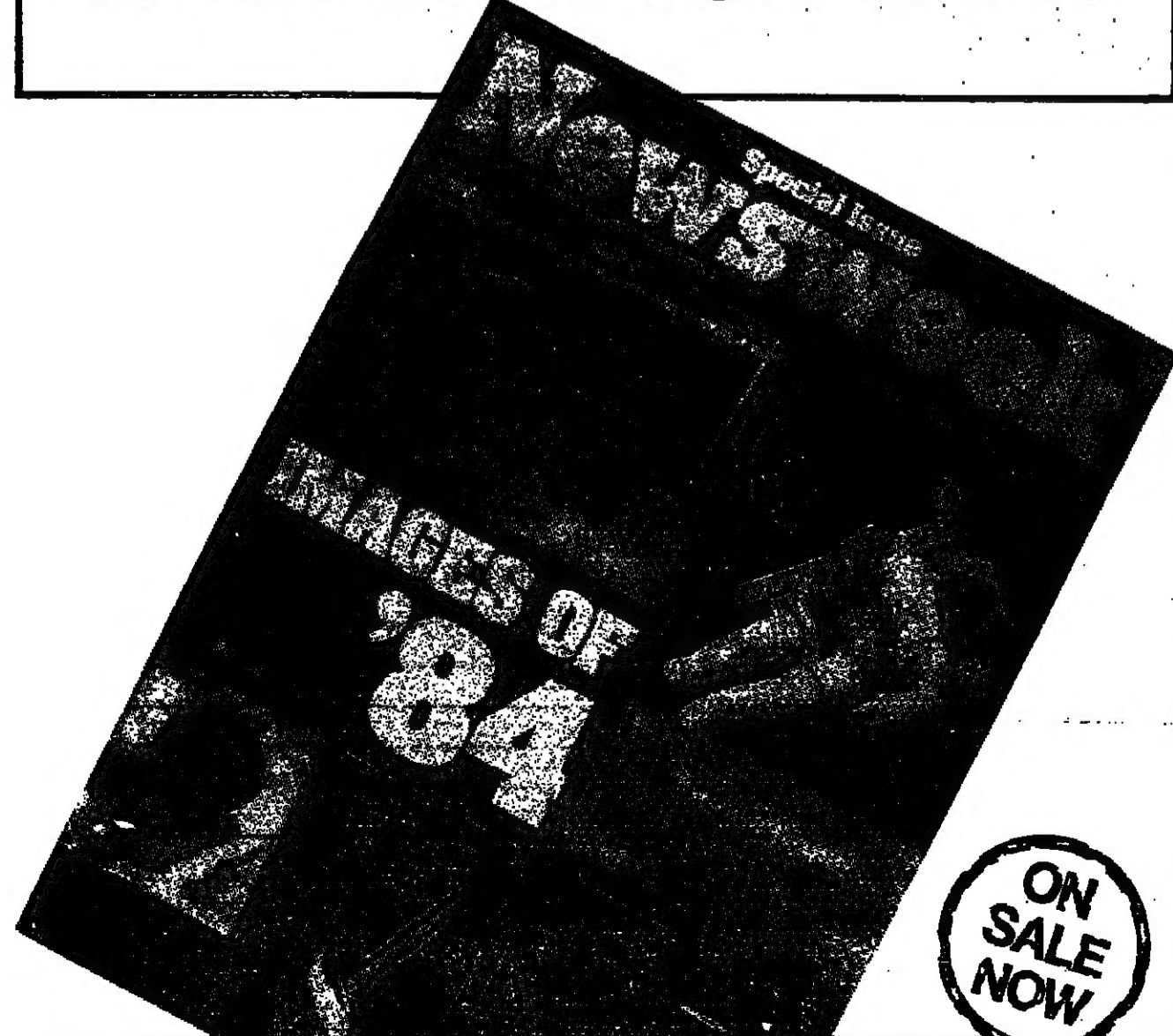
China: Bishop Ignatius Gong Pinmei

Uruguay: de Vargas Saccone

Lee hint alarms

From Sue

# 1984 IS HERE AGAIN.



Outside views. Inside information.

صلى الله عليه وسلم



PRISONERS  
OF CONSCIENCE  
8-year  
log of  
freedom  
in retreat



Royal following: The Maharajah of Gwalior at his palace with the supporters who have never let him lose.

## Five more die in Indian poll battle

From Michael Hamlyn  
Delhi

Another five people died in election clashes in Andhra Pradesh yesterday as supporters of rival political parties battled it out in the streets as well as at the hustings.

On of them was killed by police fire as attempts were made to separate the warring groups. This brings the total killed during the elections to 26.

Around a quarter of the 390 million electorate went to the polls yesterday in 116 seats in six states and two union

territories. In addition, in 180 polling stations, electors were being given a second chance to cast their ballot because of election malpractice the first time round on Christmas Eve.

The most important contest yesterday was in Andhra Pradesh, where the eccentric film star Chief Minister, Mr. N. T. Rama Rao was leading his party for the first time into parliamentary elections. In the last elections in 1980 Mrs Gandhi's Congress (I) party made almost a clean sweep, winning 41 of the 42 seats in the state.

But since then Mr Rama Rao

founded his Tejga Desam Party, and led it to an overwhelming victory in elections to the local legislature in January 1983. Earlier this year Mrs Gandhi failed in a bid to have him and his Government removed and he was restored to power among general celebrations.

In another key contest yesterday Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee, the leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party, faced a stiff challenge in the Gwalior constituency of Madhya Pradesh. He was opposed by Mr Madhav Rao Scindia, who would be Maharajah of Gwalior if

there still such things as princes. The Maharajah has never been defeated in his own princely state.

On the last day of campaigning someone handed Mr Vajpayee a garland containing an empty hand grenade. He mistook for a coconut and tossed it into the back of his jeep, where it had been loaded it would have blown him to smithereens.

"Anyone who can mistake a hand grenade for a coconut does not deserve the support of the electorate," growled one of his opponents.

## Extremist's nephew is handed over

From Michael Hamlyn  
Delhi

A nephew of the dead Sikh extremist leader Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, was returned early yesterday to face the tender mercies of the Indian intelligence services anxious to question him about possible connections with the assassins of Indira Gandhi.

Mr Jasbir Singh, aged 22, has been circling the globe ever since he left Dubai on December 14 and headed for England. Once at Heathrow he sought political asylum, but it was refused and after a meeting between the Indian High Commission and Mr David Waddington, Minister of State at the Home Office, he was ordered to be deported, on the ground that his presence was not good for public order in Britain and might strain Indian-British relations.

His supporters delayed his departure by an appeal to the High Court in London, but this was disallowed and he was despatched back to Dubai. Refused entry there, he went on to Thailand, which also declined to have him, and so to Manila. The Philippines authorities temporarily detained him and he was quoted as saying: "It will be certain death for me if I am sent to India instead of Abu Dhabi, where I have lived for the last eight years doing business."

A special Indian Airlines flight was laid on to Manila to fetch him back, and he was accompanied to Delhi by officials of the Indian Home Ministry and security officials.

## Lee hint on constitution alarms his opponents

From Stephen Taylor, Singapore

One of Singapore's two opposition MPs has voiced disquiet about Mr Lee Kuan Yew's statement that he might modify the one-man, one-vote electoral system. He pledged his party would resist any changes.

In the aftermath of Saturday's general election, at which the loss by the ruling People's Action Party (PAP) of two seats out of 79 was interpreted as a serious setback, Mr Lee's remarks have passed by almost without comment in the local media.

But at his first post-election press conference, Mr Ben Jeyaretnam, leader of the Workers Party, who retained the Anson seat, said: "It seems to me incredible that just because they lost two seats in Parliament Mr Lee should want to revise the whole system."

Apparently piqued by a 37 per cent vote for opposition candidates, an increase of 13 per cent on 1980, Mr Lee expressed misgivings about one-man, one-vote and said it might be necessary to introduce safeguards to ensure people do not use their votes to coerce the government.

He had spoken in similar vein before polling day and although he declined to elaborate when questioned, Mr Lee is not the sort of man to make such remarks lightly. Official sources expect there to be no further word from the Prime Minister's office until he has studied the returns exhaustively.

Mr Jeyaretnam said Mr Lee's response showed a determination not to give up power. He added: "Does he not accept the verdict of the people? We will resist anything that tinkers with the constitution. I say the people of Singapore will resist it and we will lead them in that resistance."

There is no disguising the

## Paper shut by Franco gets £2.9m

From Harry Debelius  
Madrid

The Spanish Government has agreed to ask Parliament to pay more than 580 million pesetas (£2.9 million) to the owners of a newspaper closed by the Franco regime.

The principal owner, Señor Calvo Serer, said the money would be used to relaunch the evening newspaper *Madrid* in the capital after a 13-year enforced absence.

The decision to pay was taken at a regular Cabinet meeting in Madrid on Wednesday. It reflects a series of post-Franco court rulings in the owner's favour, including one made by the Supreme Court last year fixing the amount of compensation.

The payment will be the beginning of the end of a story of repression which began nearly two decades ago when Señor Calvo Serer took over as publisher, bought out the majority of the other shareholders and turned the paper into the most outspoken daily in Spain.

After a series of hefty fines, *Madrid* was silenced for four months in 1971 by government order. The cause was a leading article which, although ostensibly advocating the prompt retirement of General Charles de Gaulle, actually referred to General Franco.

On November 25, 1971, Señor Alfredo Sanchez Bella, then the Minister of Information and Tourism, revoked the newspaper's permission to publish, alleging it was not properly registered.

Shock within the PAP at the result. That the loss of two seats out of 79 should be interpreted as a disaster might appear ludicrous but for the fact that well over a third of the electorate voted for the opposition in what was clearly a protest against unpopular policies.

Some PAP sources are acknowledging privately that Mr Lee's attempts to foster breeding by graduates while encouraging the lower order to be sterilized have proved emotionally unacceptable too many.

Some also speak of re-examining the proposal to raise the age at which enforced savings can be withdrawn from the central provident fund.

Mr Lee's next step will be to name his new Cabinet, possibly by Tuesday, which is expected to include his son, Brigadier Lee Hsien Loong.

No date has yet been set for the opening of Parliament, where Mr Jeyaretnam will be joined on the opposition bench by Mr Chiam See Tong, leader of the Singapore Democratic Party.



Mr Jeyaretnam: "We will fight"

## Budapest's economic reform

# Profit motive and the envy factor

Hungary's economic reforms continue to excite interest in both the West and East. Despite price rises, the Government remains firmly committed to building up an efficient economy which can enjoy the unreserved confidence of its allies in the Warsaw Pact and its friends in the West. In this second and final article on Hungary, Richard Bassett, Vienna Correspondent, describes some of the latest developments.

Almost weekly, Hungary provides evidence that there is no slackening of pace in its economic reforms. A thriving bond market in the last six months has turned the basement of the National Savings Bank into what is virtually a mini-stockmarket, while three months ago a state industry manager was elected for the first time by the votes of his workers rather than by ministerial decision.

Hungarian bankers and Government economists make much of their country's commitment to root out the inefficiency which smothers overcentralized economies in Eastern Europe.

In particular the Government is determined to wage war on unprofitable state enterprises in a manner suggestive in some ways of the swinging axes wielded on some Western economies. This process will not be harmed by an intake of younger blood to the Government. There were a series of promotions early this month to fill vacancies created by the

retirements to two ministers. For the first time in Hungary's post-war history, a woman in her 40s, Dr Judit Csehak, was made a Deputy Prime Minister. Mr Laszlo Marothy, aged 42, was also appointed as a Deputy Prime Minister.

On August 13 the Hungarian Minister for Industry, Mr Laszlo Kapolyi, personally informed 700 workers of a Budapest company dealing in office equipment that the entire firm would be liquidated because of its losses, exceeding £300,000 a day. It was the first time in post-war Hungary that a state enterprise had closed without a legal successor.

A few weeks later, a larger concern had its work-force cut by 3,000 as a result of similar losses. In both cases, the decisions were executed only after a long and sometimes bitter bureaucratic wrangle.

Such cost-cutting exercises, while not creating unemployment, cause considerable dislocation as workers are regrouped and retrained to take up jobs in more profitable factories. At present, there is no question of Hungary suffering from an unemployment problem, but increasingly with developments in public enterprises unable to keep up with those in the private sector, a marked and for many Hungarians disturbing gap has opened up between wage-earners in the private and state economies.

The shops in the Váci Utca, rapidly recovering its pre-war

soubriquet of "Budapest's Bond Street", are packed with fur coats and watches costing thousands of pounds. Familiar Western names like Pierre Cardin greet rather bewildered Russian officers to whom the fashions remain the closest they will ever probably get to the West. If the Russian

wagging over villas in Tenerife and the speed with which long holidays to the Far East are sold out.

These rumours are sufficient to worry the Government, which is uneasy at the sign of any social tension and has none of the rhetoric or experience necessary to deal with the problem of the conspicuously rich.

The communist slogans demanding an equal distribution of wealth cannot cope with this new development, nor can the present Hungarian tax system, which is proving itself inadequate to affect the flow of invisible earnings.

Already, there have been allegations in several Hungarian journals of a profiteering "Mafia". But as one lawyer with a flourishing private practice pointed out to *The Times*, wealth in Hungary, however great, cannot compare with what the West considers wealth. A house with five or six rooms is the norm in the west but requires a vast outlay of capital in Hungary. The highest income officially is not more than 50,000 forints (£1,000) a month.

Talk of legislation to outlaw "dishonest" incomes is frequent in government circles, but few believe this will bring a lasting solution. The difference in earnings is the inevitable price Hungary has to pay for becoming a reliable and efficient partner of the West.

Concluded

# NatWest helps small businessmen who help themselves.

## So help yourself.

I would like to know more about NatWest's Business Development Loan, with Capital Repayment Holiday.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Position \_\_\_\_\_

Please send this coupon to: National Westminster Bank PLC, Small Business Service, FREEPOST, Hounslow TW4 5BR.

**NatWest**  
The Action Bank

Small Business Service



## Soviet invasion of Afghanistan a day of infamy, Reagan says

By Our Foreign Staff

Russia's invasion of Afghanistan, which took place five years ago yesterday, was condemned by Western leaders, but was hardly mentioned in the Soviet press.

The most forthright comment came from President Reagan in Washington yesterday before he left to visit California. He compared it with Pearl Harbour.

Referring to Roosevelt's statement after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour, Mr Reagan said: "A president once called a certain day a day of infamy. I guess that's exactly what this is also. The anniversary of a day of infamy."

There was no excuse for a great power like the Soviet Union to be doing what it is doing to the people of Afghanistan.

In a statement on Wednesday, Mr Reagan praised the Afghan "freedom fighters" and said the presence of Soviet occupying forces seriously impeded the improvement of US-Soviet relations.

"We cannot and will not remain silent on Afghanistan. We join our voice with other members of the world community in calling for a prompt, negotiated end to this brutal conflict."

"The US has made clear to Soviet leaders that the presence of Soviet occupying forces in Afghanistan constitutes a serious impediment to the improvement of our bilateral relations."

His attack comes before Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State and Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, are due to meet for "arms control negotiations in Geneva on January 7 and 8."

Mr Reagan said "Liberty is

not easily stolen from a people determined to defend it", and added that his deepest hope was to "speak of freedom restored to Afghanistan by this time next year."

In Britain, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, said the suffering of the Afghan people would end only when the Soviet Union agreed to withdraw its forces.

Afghans organized a demonstration in London yesterday and delivered a protest note to the Soviet Embassy.

Under banners saying "Death to Russia", "Soviets out of Muslim lands" and "Mujahedin will defeat infidels", the thousand demonstrators marched to the embassy chanting "God is Great". Other groups joined the protest.

Four Afghans were permitted to take a letter to the embassy, but could only find four Bulgarians in the driveway. The Bulgarians would have nothing to do with the petition, so it was left on the railings. A few moments after the Afghans left, a member of the embassy staff picked it up, examined it in a bemused way and put it in his pocket.

In Moscow, the press avoided any mention of the anniversary, but one daily showed it was not forgotten by devoting a page to the life of soldiers serving in Afghanistan.

Pravda steered round the subject and wrote about the 20th anniversary of the Afghan Communist Party.

But *Komsomolskaya Pravda* published a report on serving in Afghanistan, with articles on an injured soldier, atrocities, a mother's letter and advice for new recruits.

It used the standard phrase to



London protest: A child's message to Moscow at yesterday's rally, when Afghans marched to the Soviet Embassy. (Photograph: Dod Miller).

describe the Soviet military contingent, saying it was fulfilling its internationalist duty.

A report asked what "internationalism" meant to troops in Afghanistan. Several soldiers answered by giving sketchy details of atrocities they said they had witnessed. A sapper said he saw the results of a massacre in a town square where bodies had been doused with petrol and set alight. Other people had been shot.

In Kabul the Afghan Government marked the anniversary with a ringing defence of the new order and only passing reference to a Soviet winter offensive against the resistance.

Radio Kabul said five years had passed since the Communist Party, "with the aid of Afghanistan's great friend, the Soviet Union", had saved the country from counter-revolutionaries and US and Chinese imperialists.

## Peres near key deal on Voice of America

From Christopher Thomas Washington

The Voice of America, the Government-financed radio station, has reached or renewed agreements with five countries to expand its broadcasting range as part of a huge modernization and expansion programme supported personally by President Reagan.

The agreements, which have been signed in the past year with the United States Information Agency, are with Costa Rica, Morocco, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Belize.

Administration officials were quoted yesterday as saying that the US is close to agreement with Israel on locating a VOA transmitter there to beam broadcasts into the Soviet Union with sufficient power to overcome jamming. The US is believed to have turned to Israel after Turkey and Greece rejected Washington efforts to get one of them to take the transmitter.

Administration officials have said that the project in Israel is deemed so important that President Reagan has sent a personal message to Mr Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister, endorsing the request. The apparent aim is to share a transmitter in Israel with Radio Liberty, a US-financed station that broadcasts to the Soviet Union.

Under a \$1.5 billion (£1.2 billion) project, VOA is to increase the number of languages in which it broadcasts from 42 to 60. The Administration says that the Soviet Union and its East European allies - except Hungary - try to jam all VOA broadcasts except those in English.

VOA has transmitters in Greece, West Germany, the Philippines, Morocco, Liberia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Botswana. It shares a short-wave installation with the BBC in Britain. New, more powerful transmitters are to be constructed in Morocco and Sri Lanka under the renewed agreements.

## Sri Lanka at the crossroads

## Fear rules as hope dies

From Trevor Fishlock, Colombo

Shri Lanka stands at a dangerous crossroads. The almost hopeless initiative to find a political answer to the Tamil separatist crisis has, predictably, failed. The political atmosphere of the country is now permeated by profound pessimism and anxiety.

The dynamics of geography and history, and embedded fear and prejudice, have worked relentlessly to place President Jayawardene and his Government into the tightest of corners, and Sri Lanka on the brink of intensified communal strife.

In recent weeks the political situation has deteriorated steadily and the army's hold on parts of the Tamil north has become increasingly precarious. The Security Minister has warned that he expects an increase in separatist terrorism, the mixing of roads, attacks on police stations and kidnappings.

It was clear throughout the all-party conference, which sought a way out of this bitter ethnic quarrel, that the most the Sinhalese majority would concede in revolutionary power would be far less than the Tamil minority would accept.

Now, with Tamil guerrillas putting a violent edge to their demand for *Eelam*, a separate state in the north and east of the island Sri Lanka is bracing itself.

Although there was an inevitability about the collapse of the political initiative this week, the outcome showed plainly how scant the President's options are.

The proposals, for a limited devolution, were rejected as too meagre by the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), the group led by 14 former MPs who seek regional autonomy. They were opposed by the main opposition party. Significantly, they were also opposed, as too progressive, by the influential

advance of the Geneva talks, which will be headed by Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, and Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, has both confirmed and contradicted senior Administration officials who said that Star Wars issues "have to be on the table... and they surely will be".

Mr Weinberger said early this week that President Reagan would not give up development of the Star Wars plan - properly known as the Strategic Defence Initiative - in return for reductions in Soviet nuclear weaponry. "It is the only thing that offers any real hope to the world, and we will not give that up", he added.

The apparent hardening of the Administration's position may reflect increased US confidence that it has the support of Western Europe for the research project. Mrs Thatcher wholeheartedly backed it in talks with President Reagan at Camp David last Saturday.

Both Mr Weinberger and Mr Robert McFarlane, the national security affairs adviser, appear to be saying that although the Star Wars project will not be subject to any negotiations on the reduction of offensive weapons, it might be negotiable in bargaining sessions on defensive systems.

The Administration is keenly aware that it could lose allied backing for the research if it is seen to be too inflexible about negotiating an agreement with the Soviet Union on banning space-based weapons.

Leading article, page 11

## US mixes signals on Star Wars

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

The Reagan Administration is sending out mixed signals about the extent to which it is prepared to offer its controversial Star Wars missile defence plan as a bargaining chip in arms talks with the Soviet Union on January 7 and 8 in Geneva.

One point is clear: the United States is determined to press ahead with the \$26 billion (£22 billion) - research element of

## Warsaw Pact calls summit

The Warsaw Pact will hold a summit of its Political Consultative Committee in Sofia, Bulgaria, by the middle of January (Reuters reports).

It will be the first gathering of Warsaw Pact leaders since June 1983 and Mr Konstantin Chernenko's first trip abroad as Soviet President.

the programme over the next five years - a position which in general is supported by the Nato allies, and especially by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister.

What is not clear is whether the United States is ready to negotiate about the testing and deployment of Star Wars weapons once the research programme is completed. West European leaders, including Mrs Thatcher, have expressed general concern about the possibility of a military build up in space.

The Administration may be engaged in a campaign of deliberate obfuscation in order not to give away its negotiating position to the Soviet Union in

the programme over the next five years - a position which in general is supported by the Nato allies, and especially by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister.

What is not clear is whether the United States is ready to negotiate about the testing and deployment of Star Wars weapons once the research programme is completed. West European leaders, including Mrs Thatcher, have expressed general concern about the possibility of a military build up in space.

The Administration may be engaged in a campaign of deliberate obfuscation in order not to give away its negotiating position to the Soviet Union in

the programme over the next five years - a position which in general is supported by the Nato allies, and especially by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister.

What is not clear is whether the United States is ready to negotiate about the testing and deployment of Star Wars weapons once the research programme is completed. West European leaders, including Mrs Thatcher, have expressed general concern about the possibility of a military build up in space.

The Administration may be engaged in a campaign of deliberate obfuscation in order not to give away its negotiating position to the Soviet Union in

the programme over the next five years - a position which in general is supported by the Nato allies, and especially by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister.

What is not clear is whether the United States is ready to negotiate about the testing and deployment of Star Wars weapons once the research programme is completed. West European leaders, including Mrs Thatcher, have expressed general concern about the possibility of a military build up in space.

The Administration may be engaged in a campaign of deliberate obfuscation in order not to give away its negotiating position to the Soviet Union in

the programme over the next five years - a position which in general is supported by the Nato allies, and especially by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister.

What is not clear is whether the United States is ready to negotiate about the testing and deployment of Star Wars weapons once the research programme is completed. West European leaders, including Mrs Thatcher, have expressed general concern about the possibility of a military build up in space.

The Administration may be engaged in a campaign of deliberate obfuscation in order not to give away its negotiating position to the Soviet Union in

the programme over the next five years - a position which in general is supported by the Nato allies, and especially by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister.

What is not clear is whether the United States is ready to negotiate about the testing and deployment of Star Wars weapons once the research programme is completed. West European leaders, including Mrs Thatcher, have expressed general concern about the possibility of a military build up in space.

The Administration may be engaged in a campaign of deliberate obfuscation in order not to give away its negotiating position to the Soviet Union in

## Hero dies near White House

Washington (AP) - The ashes of a decorated Second World War hero, who spent the past 20 years as a homeless wanderer, are to be placed in Arlington National Cemetery today, three weeks after he froze to death in a park facing the White House.

Jesse Carpenter, aged 61, awarded the bronze star for heroism in France, was found dead on December 5. A veterans' spokesman said he did not know whether Carpenter ever applied for the benefits to which he was entitled.

Iran sued

New York (Reuters) - Mr John Costa, an American held hostage by the hijackers of a Kuwaiti airliner in Tehran, has accused Iran in a \$110 million lawsuit of plotting with the hijackers. The suit also alleged that negligence by Kuwait Airways annulled the hijacking possible.

Train hits bus

Seoul (AP) - A passenger train crashed into a bus at an unmanned crossing, killing 14 bus passengers and injuring at least six others. The bus was reported to have ignored a red light before driving into the crossing near Naju, 250 miles from here.

Nicaragua toll

Managua (Reuters) - A total of 4,600 people died this year in the war in Nicaragua between right-wing Contra rebels and Sandinista troops, the Defence Minister, Senator Humberto Ortega, announced. He admitted the guerrillas had increased their operational mobility.

Killer flood

Lima (AFP) - A flash flood triggered by a mudslide and a burning dam killed about 20 people and destroyed two bridges and a number of houses in the mining town of San Vicente, 200 miles south-east of Lima.

More jump ship

Flensburg, West Germany (Reuters) - A new batch of 112 Polish tourists on a shopping excursion jumped ship, their ferry boat, Pomerania docked in the Baltic port of Travemunde over Christmas.

Bethlehem row

Tel Aviv (Reuters) - A priest was injured in a clash between Armenian and Greek Orthodox priests over rights to clean the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem.

Hospital fire

Delhi - About 150 mothers and their newborn babies were evacuated from a hospital here after a fire started in a basement store room. Some of the women were carried down a 100ft ladder.

Given the bird

Boston (AP) - Swiss doctors have identified aggressive birds as a hazard for joggers, after noting 12 attacks on runners in two years. Five assaults were by European buzzards, attacking in their April-July breeding season.

## Banana ban hits tourists

From Mario Modiano, Athens

A customs ban on the import of bananas and cured meat by Greek tourists returning home by road after spending Christmas in Turkey touched off a revolt among outraged holiday-makers resulting in scuffles and a bottleneck at the Greek-Turkish frontier checkpoint at Kipoi.

Large quantities of Turkish *Pastirma*, a heavily-garlicked cured veal popular with Greeks, were confiscated and burnt on the ground that, because of an

outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Turkey, veterinary certificates were needed.

Clusters of bananas were seized because the import of this fruit into Greece is banned under the bizarre argument that it competes with locally-grown apples, of which there is a perennial surplus.

When some tourists resisted the confiscation and officials refused to bend the rules, there were incidents and blows were exchanged.

# THE ACCOUNT THAT EARNS YOU A GUARANTEED 6% P.A. TAX-FREE.

During 1985 the National Savings Ordinary Account is offering a guaranteed interest rate of 6% p.a. on balances maintained at £500 or more. Whatever happens to other interest rates, this one will not change in the coming year.

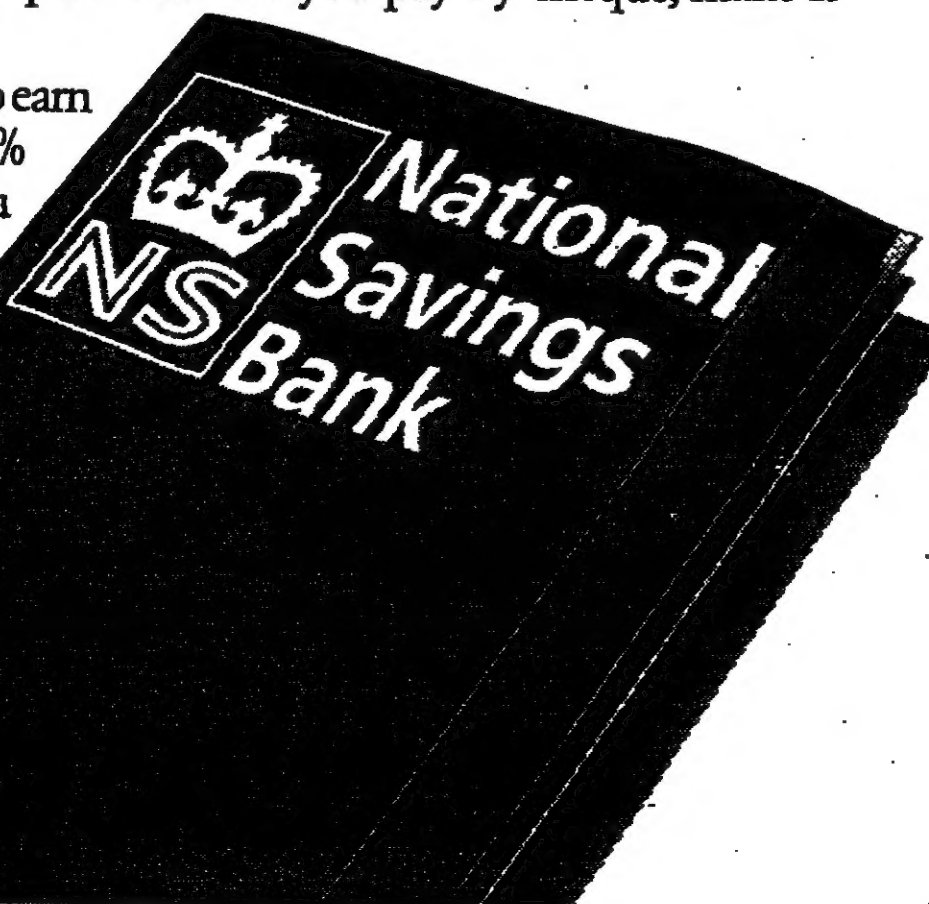
The first £70 a year of interest is free of all UK Income Tax and Capital Gains Tax.

For example, if you deposit £1,167 before the end of December 1984 and keep it in for the whole of 1985, you will earn the full tax-free benefit of £70. Husbands and wives are each entitled to this amount of tax exemption.

You get a guaranteed rate of interest and ready access to your money. To earn the guaranteed rate of 6% keep at least £500 invested from 31 December 1984 to 1 January 1986. Additional deposits will also earn the 6% rate for each whole month of 1985 that the money is earning interest. (Balances of less than £500 will earn 3%.)

**Act by 31 December.** You can open a National Savings Ordinary Account at the post office. If you pay by cheque, make it out to "The Post Office."

And don't forget, to earn the guaranteed rate of 6% for the whole of 1985, you must act before the end of December 1984.





## THE ARTS

The grandly-conceived 'British Film Year' planned for 1985 promises much that is safe and provenly successful from the mainstream, and almost nothing from the vigorous independent sector: David Robinson investigates how much may be achieved – and how much more will be missed

## Hollywood awards should not be the ultimate accolade

Nineteen-eighty-five is to be British Film Year. The project, first announced last May, is to be financed by the film and television industries together with the Department of Trade and Industry and the British Overseas Trade Board – a rare and encouraging gesture of government support for the national cinema. It sets out to be "a celebration and a promotion of British cinema", aiming to

"Encourage everyone to go to the cinema because that's the best place to see films."

"Highlight one of Britain's great national assets: our unmatched wealth of film-making talents, skills and facilities."

To promote the cinema at home a travelling road show will visit major cities, bringing all the traditional paraphernalia of movie publicity – posters, prizes, talks and seminars, local radio and television link-ups. Northern Ireland is regrettably excluded from the tour, for reasons not clearly explained.

At a more immediately practical level, the three major exhibition circuits have pledged themselves to spend one million pounds a month each on improving their theatres, which will no doubt make things better for patrons, but at the same time will only help to consolidate the monopolistic situation which for generations has handicapped our cinema and defied improvement.

Abroad, promotional events planned for "the major commercial markets across the world" have as the centrepiece the British Film

Year Pavilion: "One of the most impressive promotional vehicles for the United Kingdom ever to leave these shores. Designed by Burton Contracts, the Pavilion consists of a series of space-age modules" in which "visitors will experience specially programmed audio-visual displays, trailers, clips and stills from forthcoming British films, and exciting exhibitions of posters, sets, equipment, costumes and previously unseen memorabilia from British films from the 1890s to the present day."

The promotion and celebration of British films at a time when their standing and confidence are high deserves the most positive support; and David Puttnam's admonishment ought to be redundant: "We're working damned hard to try and make it work. If you choose to be cynical about it, if you choose to ignore it, if you choose to trash it, we are in a lot of trouble."

With three months to go before the official launching of British Film Year, however, it is not cynical, "trashing", unsupportive or ungrateful to admit certain dangers. The most crucial of these is that the space-age Pavilions, the admen's ballyhoo and the euphoria of enthusiasm could all too easily obscure the ultimate and central concern – what kind of cinema it is that is to be promoted.

By definition, this British Film Year is intended primarily as a promotion of the industry, and this is stressed throughout the literature put out by the organizers. The 60 names of members of the organizing

committees include no single creative film-maker (though the chairman is Sir Richard Attenborough and the vice-chairmen include the producers Oliver Parsons and David Puttnam). Only once does the word "art" slip out, in a letter from the Minister of State for Industry, Mr Norman Lamont, which speaks of "the cinema's unique and magical combination of technology, skill and art".

In the end though it is art, whether good or bad, that this industry is making and marketing; and it is art that the public buy, though it would never do to tell them so. So what manner of national movie art are we to celebrate in British Film Year? The publicity claims "In the 1980s, with superb new sound and projection equipment and with the vast sums being spent by film-makers on the type of special effects that can only be truly appreciated on the big screen, the cinema can offer a more exciting and rewarding experience than ever before". There is already a debatable implication here that the cinema of *Grenlins* and *Ghostbusters* is of its nature more exciting and rewarding than the cinema of Buñuel or Renoir or Fellini or Ford or Chaplin; or (to come nearer home) Hitchcock or Reed or Lean or Powell or Jennings or Anderson or Bill Forsyth or Stephen Frears.

The programme specially selected for screenings abroad consists of 21 films made since the late Seventies (in what are styled "The Revival Years") augmented by eight British Academy Award winners, dating back to Olivier's *Hamlet*. (*Chariots*



Expunged from his filmography: Ian Charleson (right) in Derek Jarman's *Jubilee*, with Karl Johnson and Linda Spurrier

of *Fire* and *Gandhi* figure in both lists.) It is an impressive group of films, even if the "Britishness" of one or two enterprises might be questioned: *Merry Christmas*, *Mr Lawrence* after all was made by a Japanese director in Japan and New Zealand; while *Tess*, though nominally a Franco-British co-production, was made by a Polish director who for legal reasons was not able to set foot on British soil.

The omissions are more troubling. Although there are two films by Bill Forsyth and two by Hugh Hudson (one of which, *Greystoke*, only emerged, according to the director's own testimony, much crippled), there is none for example by Lindsay Anderson, Ken Loach, Nicholas Roeg, Ken Russell, Mike Leigh, Derek Jarman or John Schlesinger, all of whom command particular reputations abroad. There is no work by women directors or black directors. There is nothing from the independent sector, except perhaps for *The Draughtsmen's Contract*. The common factor among the films is that they are all nice, bright entertainments, with

nothing to rock the boat, as *Looks and Smiles* or *Britannia Hospital* or *Babylon* or *Jubilee* might do. It is notable moreover that out of the 21 films 14 find their subjects in the past. Every one of our eight Oscar winners has been a period piece. It is a somewhat partial image of Britain that we are projecting.

Perhaps it reflects something of the nature of the "renaissance" we are inclined currently to celebrate. The first book dedicated to "The New British Cinema", James Park's *Learning to Dream* (Faber, £3.25), brings more sharply into focus some of its perils and pitfalls.

The book is evidently a hasty work, run up as a *piece d'occasion* for British Film Year, and staggers from bland truisms ("A central challenge for the film-maker is to find a way of using the camera to express the film's main themes") to hair-raising generalizations (the credits of the director of the National Film School with "cinema films deal with the enigma of the image, whereas television drama deals with the explanation of the image"). Praising the cinematic culture of the

new generation, while condemning "those who criticise or write about film and manifest in their work a deep lack of awareness about the achievements of world cinema and a profound level of cinematic illiteracy", Mr Park's only invocation of film history is to speak of Max (sic) Sennett and D. W. Griffiths (sic).

As instance of the new cosmopolitanism, he notes that Michael Radford (1984) keeps a flat in Paris in which to write. The historic sense is to be judged from the book's opening sentence: "The history of British cinema has been one of unparalleled mediocrity... with the exception of a few major directors".

In large part based on interviews with British directors of the Eighties, the book accurately reflects the dominating success motive: "Newly developed sources of finance are looking... to anyone who seems capable of taking British films to new heights of commercial success or critical acclaim". From this follows a rejection equally of past achievements and of the private, exploratory avant-garde. "The past failures of film in Britain" present a

challenge; but not, it seems, the successes. "You cannot get away with the sort of old-fashioned humanist directing that they were doing ten years ago."

"Private film-making and ghetto art" are lumped with "rapid commercialism" for rejection. There is no mention in the book of Mike Leigh or Terence Davies (recipient of this year's British Film Institute Award), or of any film by Derek Jarman. (Typical of the "New Cinema" mistrust of independent film-makers was the edict that went out after Ian Charleson had a success in *Chariots of Fire* that Jarman's *Jubilee* be permanently expunged from his filmography.)

It will be a fatal failure both in the "New British Cinema" and British Film Year if there is no place or understanding for cultural heritage, and for the mavericks, misfits, adventurers, experimenters, dissenters, dreamers and failures of our cinema alongside those who have made the grade to the American markets and the Hollywood awards which we see, to our peril, as the ultimate accolade.

## Galleries

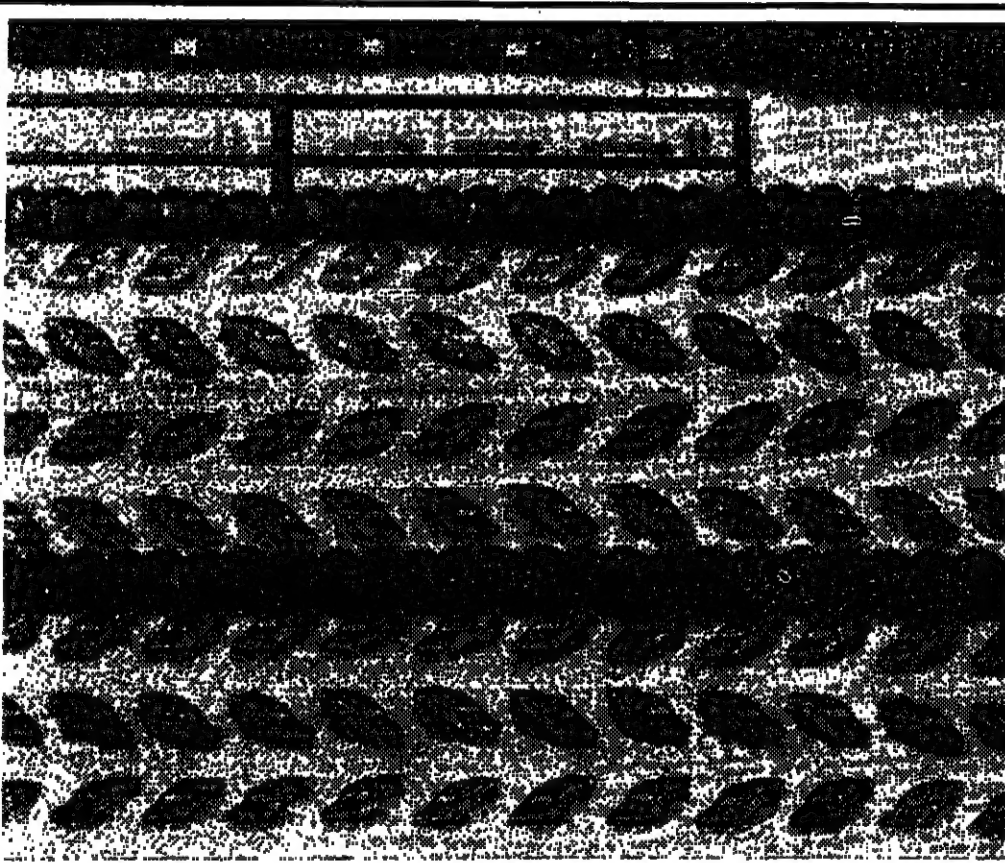
### Automobile and Culture

### Museum of Contemporary Art, Los Angeles

When you consider how the automobile has changed all our lives during the twentieth century, it is perhaps surprising that it has not inspired more than it has on the arts in general. Looking round the imposing and imaginative show *Automobile and Culture* at the Los Angeles Museum of Contemporary Art until January 6, one could be forgiven for wondering whether this might not be because the cars themselves are frequently so complete and expressive as works of art that anything else would be gilding the lily.

The great advantage of this show is its location, still in the "Temporary Contemporary" downtown, which used apparently to be a police garage, and has all the space in the world to show the original cars as well as artists' extrapolations. It begins at the beginning – before the futuristic designs of Leonardo da Vinci. Then, in the 1900s, the car itself gradually starts to appear as a picturesque prop, as a rule decorously parked and quietly indicative of luxury and the high life.

One or two artists are evidently worried by the danger it represented – to peace and quiet, let alone life and limb,



Contemporary totems: detail from Roger Brown's *Grand Spanning Dodge* (1975)

and the most extreme expression of this feeling in the show is no doubt the Finn Gallen-Kalle's frantic vision of a generously proportioned nude lady suffering high-speed rape by a friend at the wheel of a racing motor. Shortly after, for the Italian Futurists the speed of the thing became its principal

attraction, implying everything which excitingly separated the present from the past, and so the modern myth of the motor was well and truly born.

But, as we know, magic of that kind all too rapidly fades into everyday reality, and artistic alliances that attracted the American painting of the interwar period we find that

Benton and Hopper and others very soon start to take the car for granted as an ordinary tool of life. It figures, naturally, in the finest American photographs of the period, and still stands for luxury, a few paintings like Tamara de Lempicka's famously glamorous self-portrait at the wheel.

But, at least until the Fifties, the car itself is the thing.

All these gleaming monsters (for one does not, on the whole, remember just how big a lot of the early cars were) compete for our attention as the shape changes from upright and spiky to low and smoothly streamlined, reaching a sort of *ne plus ultra* in the experimental Phantom Corsair Six-Passenger Coupé of 1938, made not far away in Pasadena, a bug so smooth and black and sinister that perhaps even Kafka's hero would not have minded being transformed into it.

With the Fifties come the fins, and Steinberg to celebrate them, and a whole nexus of mode and camp and nostalgia out of which eventually grows Pop Art. The show has one of Peter Phillips's pin-ups somersaulting amid flying car-parts, and, more redactively, the Picasso sculpture of a *Baboon and Young* (1952) the head of which is made out of a toy car. There is also the classic Kienholz piece of sculptural erotica *Back Seat Dodge 38*, with its suggested lovers inextricably entangled, and the show is rounded off by half-a-dozen specially commissioned pieces, of which those by the best-known artists, such as James Rosenquist and Ed Ruscha, alas do not quite match their earlier animated versions on the auto, such as Ruscha's unforgettable *Burning Gas Station* of 1965-66. Even here, there does not seem to be so much a mere artist can do, faced with the car itself, most potent of contemporary totems.

John Russell Taylor

## Television

### Vidal's stimulating cynicism

Film-makers are inclined to respond to Venice as the Flopsy Bunnies responded to lettuces; there is much greedy consumption of the luscious delights on offer and the effect is ultimately soporific. However, the first part of Vidal in Venice (Channel 4) achieved the opposite impression.

"Brace yourselves for our first cliché", commanded Gore Vidal as we embarked on the obligatory voyage through the Grand Canal, and his stimulating cynicism continued to propel us with renewed interest through the panorama of candy-striped gondola poles, sun-kissed cupolas and shuffling gangs of tourists.

In addition to Vidal's sardonic tone his fascination with the less admirable aspects of the Venetian character made the familiar tales of Adriatic history all the more enthralling. With a touch of transatlantic puritanism Vidal expounded the role of greed in Venetian mastery of the seas and lovingly flicked through the renaissance archives in search of evidence of blasphemy, corruption and evil-doing. His only regret was that the archives did not record the exploits of the hit-man in holy orders who was dispatched to assassinate the Holy Roman Emperor.

Despite the world-weary sophistication of Vidal's asides to the audience, and a digression in search of his sense of humour and warmth of heart: Donald McIntyre's *Sachs*



evening – a future Sachs here – and the chorus brought a polyphonic splendour to all their contributions.

McIntyre's *Sachs* is a natural sequel to his Curmudgeon for Welsh National's *Parafal*. He presented a handsome, seasoned figure, a gentle giant whose domination of the stage matched his sense of humour and warmth of heart. This was also a Sachs of physical strength, at home as much by the work-bench as in the Act II punch-up, capable of man-handling David and the eloping couple with awesome power and stunning Eva with his outburst in the early part of Act III. McIntyre stood front-of-stage for the monologues, a risk that paid off in the way they revealed the inner passions and frustrations of a man who wrestles with the imponderables of life.

The orchestra's two-and-a-half year absence from the pit appears to have done it nothing but good: brass and strings were full of bloom and the string flights immaculate. Leitner invested the finales to Acts I and II with exuberance, and his control over the concerted passages on stage – especially effective in the Act I song trial – was a timely reminder of his gifts as a theatre conductor. With this production Leitner ends his long and productive association with Wagner in the Zürich pit. Like Drese's administration, his will be a hard act to follow.

Andrew Clark

## Opera

### Musicians come to the rescue

#### Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg

#### Opernhaus, Zürich

The best theatre directors rarely make the best stage directors – as Claus Helmut Drese has proved with his new production

of *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg* for the reopening of the Zürich opera house. It was Drese's gifts as an administrator and conjurer of exciting artistic alliances that attracted the Austrian cultural authorities when they were looking for a new director for the Vienna State Opera. Judging by the way

Drese has consolidated Zürich's reputation over the past ten years, at the same time as squeezing from the city well over £20m in modernization costs and weathering the social protest it provoked, Vienna has found the right man.

But Drese will have much less scope for staging his own productions when he leaves for Vienna in 1986, and that is a good thing too. With one or two exceptions, Drese's Zürich productions have been dull, arch-conservative affairs, relieved only by an astute choice of singers and the outstanding conducting of Ferdinand Leitner. Drese places Nürnberg firmly in the early nineteenth century. The opening chorale, which fits in both a baptism and the taking of the church collection, is Lutheran in its plain atmosphere, while the inert conformity of the Mastersingers in Act I and the Apprentices at the start of Act II evoke a grey *bürgerlich* sobriety. Sachs departs for the *Festwiese* in a black frock coat, but most of the costumes for the townsmen seem to have been lifted from the medieval crusades, and the guilds are escorted by the same police posse that accompanied the nightwatchman, an idea uncomfortably close to the saturation presence around the opera house of Zürich's riot police. Jörg Zimmermann's decor is the mean for a hundred-and-one small-town German pro-

**LONDON ARTS CHOICE**  
**ARTS CHOICE LONDON**  
**CHOICE LONDON ARTS**  
**LONDON ARTS CHOICE**

**BLOOMSBURY** 287 8620

Gordon St. WC1  
Wed 13 Jan 85 7.30pm  
**THE SINGERBREAD MAN**  
Marilyn Horne, John Gielgud, John Wood  
Tel: 01-253 5251 (see page 15 for details)

**BLOOMSBURY** 357 9525

Gordon St. WC1  
Sat 27 Jan 85 8pm  
John Wood, Christopher Gable, Christopher Gable  
Tel: 01-253 5251 (see page 15 for details)

**QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL** 480 5191 (see page 15 for details)

**THE JOEYS**

Join our FREE mailing list. Send me to Dept 7, THEATRE DISPATCH, PO Box 128, WICK 20U

**DRILL HALL** 487 8270

10 Chancery St. WC1  
11 Jan 85 - 12 midnight  
WOLFE 50P  
Forthright Quartet & Jerry Lewis  
13 Jan at 8pm  
BLOOMSBURY

**BRIGHTFORD WATERLOO ARTS CENTRE**  
40 Brightford High St, Brighton, BN1 6SA 01-251 1175

**GEORGE WYLLIE**

Christine Day, David & Gold White  
Food & Drink available. Free Bar Part

**VICTORIA & ALBERT** The Arts 01-581 4254

**DISCOVERY OF THE LANE DISTRICT**  
Wed 17 Jan  
TWO PHOTOGRAPHERS  
JOHN DEAN & JOHN SMITH  
13 Jan at 8pm

**LE BAL** (see page 15 for details)

**Eric Rohmer's FULL MOON IN PARIS** (see page 15 for details)

**CHELSEA CINEMA** 353 3725

**CAMDEN PLAZA** 485 2145

LISTEN FOR DETAILS

**TONIGHT ONLY AT 7.00**

**Così fan tutte**

Mozart

"a joy in every way... don't miss it"

STANDBY £6 FROM 6.15pm

## SUTTON PLACE

Nr. GUILDFORD, SURREY  
**WINTER PROGRAMME**  
**1985**

### Special Concert Series - GALA EVENINGS

**Paul Tortelier**  
Saturday, March 8th - 7.30 p.m.  
Sammartini, Bach, Tortelier, Grieg  
Tickets £90, Inclusive of Champagne reception, Formal dinner, Fireworks

### Concert Series

**Kenneth Van Barthold**  
Wednesday, January 30th - 7.30 p.m.  
Haydn, Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin  
Wednesday, March 27th - 7.30 p.m.  
Haydn, Beethoven, Debussy, Chopin

### The Brodsky String Quartet

Wednesday, February 27th - 7.30 p.m.  
Mozart, Shostakovich, Brahms  
Wednesday, April 17th - 7.30 p.m.  
with Jonathan Williams, horn  
Shostakovich, Mozart, Mendelssohn  
Tickets £20, Inclusive of Wine reception, Dinner

### YOUNG PERFORMERS SERIES

**Stephen Isserlis**, cello with Paul Coker, piano  
Sunday, January 20th - 3.00 p.m.  
Bach, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms  
**Martin Hughes**, piano  
Sunday, Feb 17th - 3.00 pm  
Beethoven, Schumann, Liszt  
**Judith Hall**, flute  
Sunday, March 17th - 3.00 p.m.  
Beethoven, Chopin, Messiaen, Donizetti, Bartok, Mendelssohn, Poulenc  
**Combert/Clarkson Trio**, strings  
Sunday, April 14th - 3.00 p.m.  
Schubert, Mozart, Giovanni, Ciri, Hummel  
Tickets £10, Inclusive of Full Tea

### For Information and Tickets:

**BOOKINGS MANAGER**  
Sutton Place, Guildford, Surrey GU4 7QV  
Telephone: GUILDFORD (0483) 504456



## SPECTRUM

## Adrian Mole's Christmas

## CHRISTMAS EVE

Something dead strange has happened to Christmas. It's just not the same as it used to be when I was a kid. In fact I've never really got over the trauma of finding out that my parents had been lying to me annually about the existence of Santa Claus.

To me then at the age of 11, Santa Claus was a bit like God; all seeing, all knowing, but without the lousy things that God allows to happen; earthquakes, famines, motorway crashes. I would lie in bed under the blankets (how crude the word blankets sounds today when we are all conversant with the Tog rating of continental quilts), my heart pounding and palms sweaty in anticipation of the Virgin Beano album. I would imagine big jolly Santa looking from his celestial sledge over our cul-de-sac and saying to his elves: Give Adrian Mole something decent this year. He is a good lad. He never forgets to put the laundry seat down. Ah... the folly of the Child!

Alas, now at the age of maturity (16 years, four months and three days, five hours and six minutes)... I know that my parents walk around the town centre, wild-eyed with consumer panic, chanting desperately: "What shall we get for Adrian?" Is it any wonder that Christmas Eve has lost its awe?

2.15 am

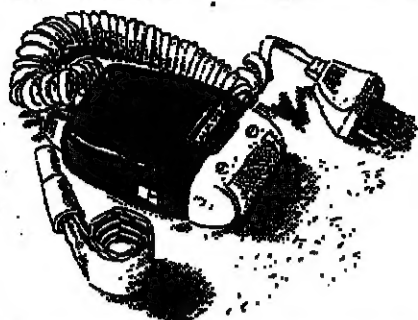


Just got back from the Midnight Service. As usual it dragged on far too long. My Mother started getting fidgety after the first hour of the Co-op Young Wives' carols. She kept whispering: "I shall have to go home soon or that bloody turkey will never be thawed out for the morning". Once again the Nativity playlet was ruined by having a live donkey in the church. It never behaves itself and always causes a major disturbance, so why does the vicar inflict it on us? OK, so his brother-in-law runs a donkey sanctuary, but so what? To be fair, the effect of the Midnight Service was dead moving. Even to me who is a committed nihilistic existentialist.

## CHRISTMAS DAY

Not a bad collection of presents considering my Dad's redundancy. I got the grey zip-up cardigan I asked for. My Mother said: "If you want to look like a 16-year-old Frank Bough then go ahead, wear the thing!" The Oxford Dictionary will come in useful for increasing my word power. But the best present of all was the electric shaver. I have already had three shavers. My chin is as smooth as a billiard ball. Somebody should get one for Leon Brittan. It is not good for Britain's image for a Cabinet Minister to go around looking like a gangster who has been in the cells of a New York police station all night.

The lousy Sugdens, my mother's inbred Norfolk relations, turned up at 11.30am. So I got my parents out of bed and then retired to my room to read my Beano annual. Perhaps I am too worldly and literate nowadays, but I was quite disappointed at its childish level of humour. I emerged from my



room in time for Christmas dinner and was forced to engage the Sugdens in conversation. They told me in minute mind-boggling detail about the life-cycle of King Edward potatoes, from tuber to chip pan. They were not a bit interested in my conversation about the Norwegian Leather Industry. In fact they looked bored. Just my luck to have Philistines for relations!

Dinner was late as usual, my Mother has never learnt the secret of co-ordinating the ingredients of a meal. Her gravy is always made before the roast potatoes have turned brown. I went into the kitchen to give her some advice, but she shouted, "Get out of it", through the steam. When it came the meal was quite nice but there was no witty repartee over the table, not a single hilarious anecdote was told. In fact I wish I had my Xmas dinner with Ned Sherrin. His relations are dead lucky to have him. I bet their sides ache from laughing.

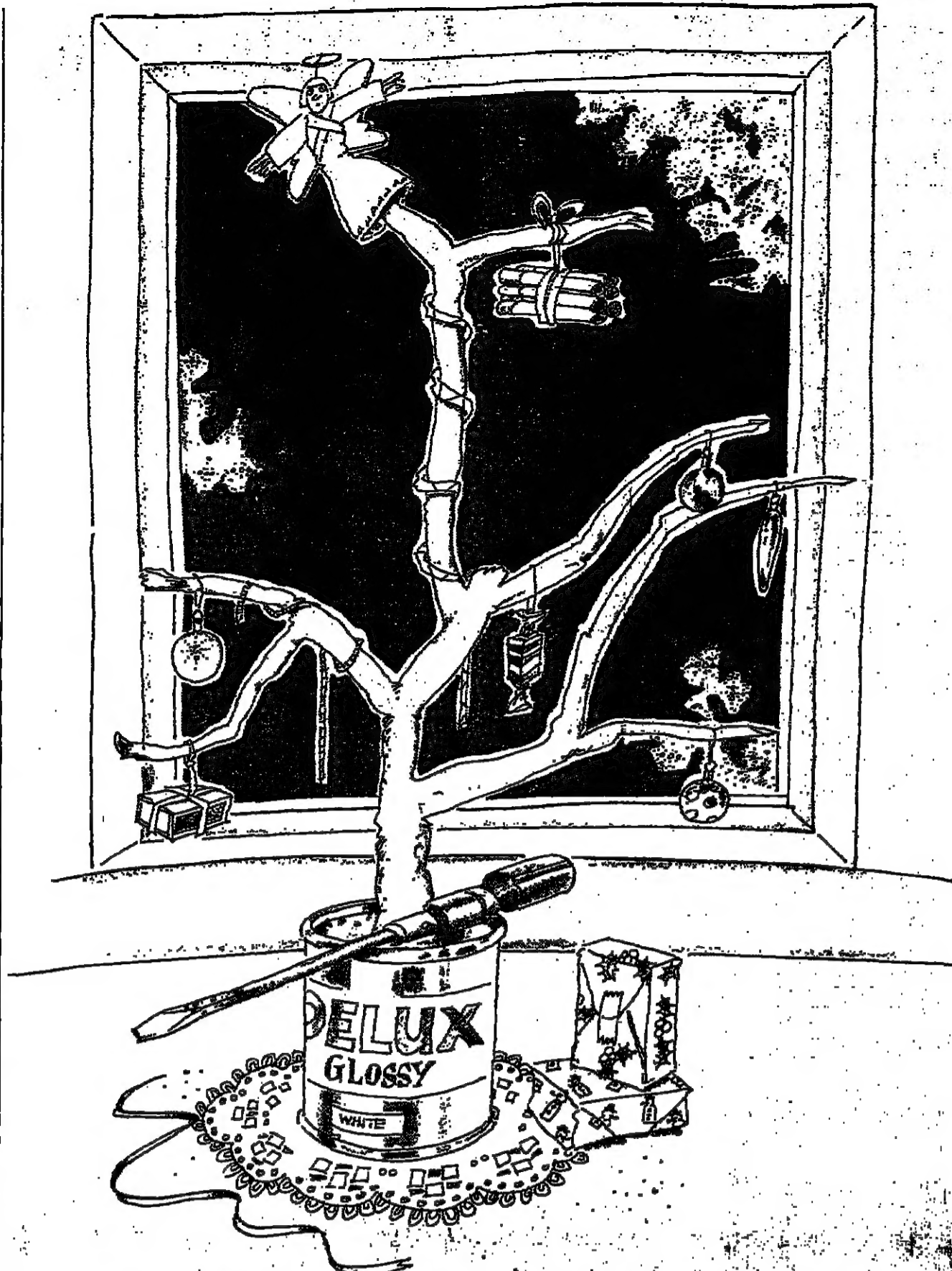
The Sugdens do not approve of drink, so every time my parents even looked at a bottle of spirits they tightened their lips and sipped at their tea. And it is possible to do both (I have seen it with my own eyes). In the evening we all had a desultory game of cards. Grandad Sugden won £4,000 off my father. There was a lot of joking about my Father giving Grandad Sugden an IOU, but my father said to me in the kitchen: "No way am I putting my name to paper, that mean old git would have me in court as fast as you could say King Edward!"

The Sugdens went to bed early on our rusty camp beds. They are leaving for Norfolk at dawn because they are worried about potato poachers. I now know why my Mother turned out to be wilful and prone towards alcohol abuse. It is a reaction against her lousy morose upbringing in the middle of the potato field.

## BOXING DAY

I was woken at dawn by the sound of Grandad Sugden's rusty Ford Escort refusing to start. I know I should have gone down into the street and helped to push it but Grandma Sugden seemed to be doing all right on her own. It must be all those years of flinging sacks of potatoes about. My parents were wisely pretending to be asleep, but I know they were awake because I could hear coarse laughter coming from their bedroom, and when the Sugdens' engine came alive and the Escort finally turned the corner of our cul-de-sac I distinctly heard the sound of a champagne cork popping and the clink of glasses. Not to mention the loud "Cheers".

Went back to sleep but the dog licked me awake at 9.30 so I took it for a walk past Pandora's house. Her Dad's Volvo was not in the drive so they must still be staying with their



Sue Townsend reveals the holiday secrets of the teenager and poet whose diaries are a legend in his own time

rich relations. On the way back I passed Barry Kent who was kicking a football up against the wall of the old people's home. He seemed full of seasonal goodwill for once, and I stopped to talk to him. He asked what I had had for Christmas. I told him and I asked him what he had had. He looked embarrassed and said: "I ain't 'ad much this year 'cos our Dad's lost his job". I asked him what happened and he said "I dunno, our Dad says Mrs Thatcher took it off him". I said: "What, personally?" Barry shrugged and said: "Well that's what our Dad reckons".

Barry asked me back to his house for a cup of tea so I went to show that I bore him no grudge from the days when he used to demand money with

menaces from me. The outside of the Kents' council house looked very grim (Barry told me that the council has been promising to mend the fences, doors and windows for years), but the inside looked magical. Paper chains were hung everywhere almost completely hiding the cracks in the walls and ceilings. Mr Kent had been out into the community and found a large branch, painted it with white gloss paint and stuck it into the empty paint tin. This branch very effectively took the place of a Christmas tree in my opinion, but Mrs Kent said, sadly: "But it's not the same really, not if the only reason you've got it is because you can't afford to have a real plastic one". I was going to say that their improvised tree was modernistic and

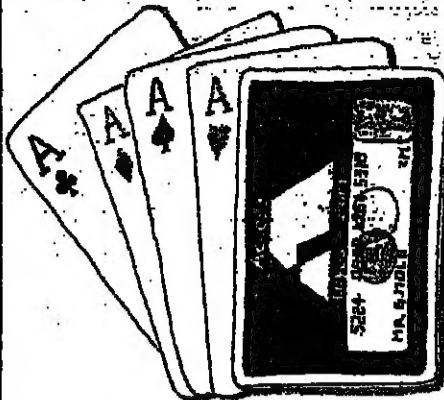
Hi Tech but I kept my mouth shut.

I asked the Kent children what they had had for Christmas and they said: "Shoes", so I had to pretend to admire them. I had no choice because they kept sticking them under my nose. Mr and Mrs Kent laughed and said: "And Mr Kent and me gave each other a packet of fags!" As you know, dear diary, I disapprove of smoking but I could understand their need to have a bit of pleasure at Christmas. So I did not give them my anti-smoking lecture. I did not ask any more questions and politely declined the mince pies they offered... from where I was sitting I could see into their empty pantry.

Walking back home I wondered how my parents were able to buy decent

Christmas presents for me. After all my Father and Mr Kent are both innocent victims of the robot culture where machines are preferred to people.

As I came through our back door I found out: My Father was saying: "But how the hell am I going to pay the next Access bill, Pauline?" My Mother said: "We'll have to sell something, George."



whatever happens we've got to hang on to at least one credit card, because it's impossible to live on the dole and social security." So my family's Christmas prosperity is a thin veneer. We've had it on credit.

In the afternoon we went round to Grandma's for Boxing Day tea. As she slurped out the trifle she complained bitterly about her Christmas Day spent at the Evergreen Club. She said: "I knew I shouldn't have gone; that filthy communist Bert Baxter got disgustingly drunk on a box of liqueur chocolates and sang crude words at the carol service!" My Father said: "You should have come to us, Mum. I did ask you." Grandma said: "You only asked me once and anyway the Sugdens were there." This last remark offended my Mother. She is always criticizing her family but she hates anybody else to do the same. The tea ended in disaster when I broke a plate that Grandma had had for years. I know Grandma loves me but I have to record that on this occasion she looked at me with murder in her eyes.

She said: "Nobody will ever know what that plate meant to me." I offered to pick the pieces up but she pushed me away with the end of the hand brush. I went into the bathroom to cool down, and after 20 minutes my Mother banged on the door and said: "C'mon, Adrian, we're going home. Grandma's just told your Dad that it's his own fault he's been made redundant."

As I passed through the living room the silence between my Father and my Grandma was as solid as a double-glazed window. As we passed Pandora's house in the car I saw that the fairy lights on the fir tree in her garden were switched on, so I asked my parents to drop me off. Pandora was ecstatic to see me at first, she raved about the present I bought her (a solid gold bracelet from Tesco's, £2.49) but after a while she cooled a bit and started going on about the Christmas house-party she'd been to. She made a lot of references to a boy called Crispin Wartog-Lowndes. Apparently he is an expert rower and he rowed Pandora across a lake on Christmas Day. Whilst doing so he quoted from the works of Percy Bysshe Shelley. According to Pandora there was a mist on the lake. I got into a silent jealous rage and imagined pushing Crispin Wartog-Lowndes's stupid face under the lake until he'd forgotten about Pandora, Christmas and Shelley. I got into bed at 1 am worn out with all the emotion. In fact, as I lay in the dark, tears came to my eyes, especially when I remembered the Kents' empty pantry.

Illustrations by Caroline Holden

© Times Newspapers Ltd

## Tomorrow

START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES

Portfolio £2,000 to be won



● Drink: The best champagnes to greet 1985

● TV and radio: Pick of the holiday week

● Values: Your guide to the New Year sales

● The Times Calendar of World Sport

PLUS: News from home and abroad; preview of the 1985 films; a journey up the Seine valley; rock and jazz critics pick of 1984; Gardening; Bridge; Chess and the Prize Crossword.

Can you always get your copy of The Times?

Dear Newsagent, please deliver/save me a copy of THE TIMES

Name.....

Address.....

## Pure fiction

A Robert Louis Stevenson novella, written almost a century ago but heavily censored in Victorian England, has at last been published in its original form by Stanford University Press.

It is the first time the 50,000 word novella, *The Beach of Falesa*, by the Scottish-born author of such classics as *Treasure Island* and *Kidnapped*, has appeared in print as he wrote it in 1892, just two years before he died in Samoa.

In the Stanford publication, prepared by Professor Barry Menikoff, a professor of English at the University of Hawaii, the original text is given in full, along with a line-by-line account of how it was bowdlerized.

In an introduction to the story and the book, entitled *Robert Louis Stevenson and The Beach of Falesa: a study in Victorian publishing*, Professor Menikoff writes: "Falesa never appeared in print as Stevenson wrote it. Of all his texts, this was the most mutilated and corrupted. Punctuation was systematically altered, language was revised, distorted or deleted, entire passages were garbled or bowdlerized."

"How this came to be the subject of this study: a story of what happens to a work of art when it is converted into a commodity to satisfy the taste and prejudices of the period; a story of stylistic abuse by printers and proofreaders, of



literary abuse by publishers, editors and friends and finally of the abuse of art by Stevenson himself in sanctioning a corrupt text."

The book was never published as written because, as Professor Menikoff believes, "the book ran counter to some of the most deeply held political, sexual and religious convictions of those responsible for its publication."

The tale is set in the Western Pacific and, using pidgin English and rough slang of the region, recounts the story of a white trader who sleeps with and later marries a stunning native girl, named Uma. It deals with miscegenation, colonialism and the exploitation of brown people.

Stevenson referred to the early printed version of his novella as "the slashed and gaping ruins" of his art.

There are no sex scenes in the book, just the description of the "bridal night" focusing on the devotion of the girl and the guilt of the man who has exploited her.

"Now, however, the story of the *Beach of Falesa* is unlikely to disturb even the most refined taste of (anyone) today," Professor Menikoff says.

He was given permission to publish the original manuscript by the Stevenson estates.

Ivor Davis  
in Los Angeles

Advertisement  
When did you last think about rain?

Yes, that's right. Rain. The wet stuff that falls from the sky and later clears from the west. The liquid that comes in under doors or on dogs and cats. The magic stuff that makes taxis impossible to find. The only thing that can make cricketers run.

Rain. Odds are you haven't thought about it for years, if ever. And even if you did, you thought to yourself: "Oh God, it's raining again."

We don't blame you. We'd like you to take rain for granted. Because that means we at the British Rain Bureau are doing our job properly.

What worries us (and we would be less than human if it didn't) is people who seem to think that one kind of rain is much like another. You couldn't be wrong! Drop for drop, British rain is the best in the world.

All right, so it isn't the most sensational in the world. There's nothing in Britain to rival the monsoons of India or the dramatic hurricanes of America. We can't rival those places in the world where the heavens majestically open and a sheet of water falls, until high streets are 6ft deep in it and people go upstairs just to avoid drowning. There are no rain forests here and no raging torrents. Not even much in the way of rapids.

But would we really want things to be that way?

moreover... Miles Kington

## Our weather - long may it rain over us

We at the British Rain Bureau think people would rather have rain that was dependable, regular and reliable. Rain that was soft and friendly. Rain you didn't feel threatened by.

And don't go thinking that British rain is all the same. We are proud of our great regional varieties. The soft hanging rain that drifts across the Cotswolds. The tough, hard-wearing rain that swings in across Dartmoor. The lovely April showers that can arrive in any month, freshen up the landscape and be replaced by sun in 10 minutes, as if Britain was going through some gigantic car wash.

There are seven people who think plain old drizzle has its charms!

Up in Scotland they have invented a special rain of their own called Scotch mist, which is so thin that it doesn't seem to be falling at all, but hovering.

Do you remember that old Punch cartoon in which the Scotsman: "The rain seems to be clearing off at last, Sandy?" He says: "Aye, I doot it's threatening to be dry". (We have the original hanging in our Whitehall HQ.)

So next time you hear people singing the praises of foreign rain, give them the facts. Tell them that British rain is still the best in the world. That 100 per cent of the rain that falls in Britain is British-made, and that we import none of it. And that the British Rain Bureau is looking after your rain, night and day; so that grass may grow and rivers may run.

Don't accept any substitute for British rain.

This completely pointless advertisement was placed by the British Rain Bureau, and was paid for entirely out of your money. If you want to know more about the stuff that falls on the just and unjust alike, send off to the British Rain Bureau, the quango they forgot to kill off. We are here to serve you, also to spend our budget like mad before the end of the year so we can get even more money next year.

Write to us at Precipitation House, Whitehall, London. We'd love to hear from you. We'd love to hear from anybody.

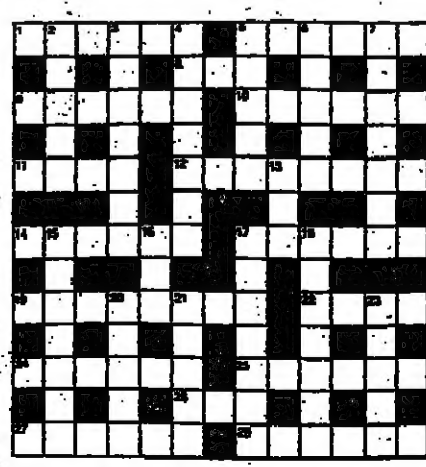
## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 530)

ACROSS  
1 Laying (6)  
2 Larger (6)  
3 Snake-like fish (3)  
9 Hardy (6)  
10 Ask for (6)  
11 Stand ready (4)  
12 Early Christian (8)  
14 Sinner (6)  
17 Expose to air (6)  
19 Criterion (8)  
22 Visage (4)  
24 Cave (6)  
25 Amazon rep (6)  
26 Comrade (3)  
27 Insist upon (6)  
28 Excuse (6)

DOWN  
2 Back scrubber (5)  
3 Leaped over (7)  
4 Reminiscence (7)  
5 Aerial attack (5)  
6 Donator (6)  
7 Defunct (6)  
13 Affirmative vote (3)  
15 God of light (7)

SOLUTION TO No 529

ACROSS: 8 Incarceration 9 Arm 10 Falangist 11 Sci-fi 13 Rubbish 16 Viewing 19 Local 22 Radically 24 Vex 25 Fortune-hunter  
DOWN: 1 Visage 2 Scampi 3 Griffin 4 Sinner 5 Gain 6 Bikini 7 Switch 12 CSI 14 Belfry 15 Sea 16 Verify 17 Endure 18 Galleon 20 Cavity 21 Luxury 23 Chum



computer  
ver?

computer  
ver?

computer  
ver?

Sander  
Dec 29th

Sar  
Berners



FRIDAY PAGE

# The real woman of substance



How the American actress Diane Baker (left) won her battle to turn the upstairs

downstairs story of a Yorkshire servant girl's rise to wealth and power into a top-selling quality television series

If America's reaction is anything to go by, the majority of British women - and a lot of men as well - will be glued to their TV screens on January 2, 3 and 4, when the mini-series *A Woman of Substance* is shown on Channel 4.

Adapted from Barbara Taylor Bradford's best-selling book of the same title, the six-hour series is the tale of a poor Yorkshire servant girl's rise to wealth and power. All the stock ingredients are there - class struggles, deceitful lovers, catastrophic revenge, vast riches, stark contrasts, reversals of fortune, scheming, ungrateful children, sins being visited on future generations.

But the true story of how one beautiful woman fought against almighty odds to bring this fantasy fiction - which in America has attracted ratings to rival *Dynasty* and *Dallas* - to the small screen is itself a saga.

Stunning American actress Diane Baker, who had formed her own production company some years earlier, felt she was just the person to produce a TV version of the novel.

The author agreed. Though Mrs Bradford had received many tempting offers for TV rights, all were from companies wanting to give the book a lowbrow, *Lace* or *Thornbirds* type treatment.

Barbara Taylor Bradford already knew, liked and trusted Diane Baker, so she sold the rights to Miss Baker's virtually one-woman company, Artemis Productions.

**'I had to take on the big boys and try to beat them at their own game'**

That was the easy bit. The next stage, obtaining the right kind of finance, was harder. Diane, single and in her early 40s, said at her home in Los Angeles last week: "Literally within minutes of buying the book, I was making arrangements with Operation Prime Time, one of the more discerning American networks, to put up some of the money."

"I was working right outside the system, so had to learn as I went. I had to take on all the big boys and try to beat them at their own game. And then came the disappointments. I trudged round company after company and they all said no to my kind of treatment. They wanted a lavish all-American production, set in Kentucky or somewhere, instead of Yorkshire."

"But I knew that wouldn't be right for the spirit of the book. So I decided to come to England for the rest of the financing. I met several

companies, but they also all wanted to do it their way. Eventually I approached the independent firm of Portman Productions, who put up the rest of the money."

"They wanted to show that a British company, with a virtually all-British production, acting and writing team, could take the American market by storm."

**'Underneath I was terrified but when it came to editing I knew we had won'**

Diane next approached the novelist and playwright, Lee Langley, to write the screenplay. "I knew Lee was just the person to do a faithful but dramatic adaptation", Diane said. "The strong story is still there, but with plenty of exciting dialogue, in contrast to *Lace*, for example, where the characters hardly have to say anything."

"Throughout, we were very careful to keep the script truthful. The fact that we had no spare money to throw around actually worked in our favour. We had to get it all absolutely right from the beginning."

"We became paranoid if someone had even a cup of tea too many. I was deeply wounded when any crew member put in a chit for more hours than he'd actually worked. Next time, I shall handpick every member of the set."

"I did feel, though, that the series would need American strength and pacing. Throughout the shooting, I kept thinking of *Gone With the*



Peter Chelsom as Edwin Fairley in romantically playful mood with Jenny Seagrove as Emma Hart

*Wind*, and asking myself why is it so good? Why do people see it time and again?"

The reason, Diane decided, was because it had a broad canvas and contained both intellectual and emotional ingredients. "I decided that a *Jewel in the Crown* approach would be wrong - it was too slow for this book," Diane said.

"I'd never made a big film before, so I was working on hope and trust all the way through. But I knew I must never lose sight of my original objective. It was vital for me to get it right, and it all depended on my vision being carried through."

"Underneath, I was terrified, but when we came to the closing stages of the editing, I knew we had done

it. Then I realized I had been in a state of grand shock for over a year. It was good really that there was never time to stop and ask, will it work, won't it work?"

"We had to be absolutely authentic throughout. Having seen Jenny Seagrove, I knew she was just right for the main character, Emma Hart. Nobody else in the whole world could have played Emma. Then Jenny had such a strong resemblance to Deborah Kerr, who was spot-on for the older Emma."

"We were also determined to have everything exact, down to the Hermes scarf Emma was wearing at a certain point. We went to people all over the place and asked them to open up their wardrobes for us."

"I have the very strong feeling now that it was all meant to be. A guardian angel was watching over me the entire time. One wintry, rainy day in Yorkshire last November, we discovered the right house. It looked deserted, as all the shutters were up, but I walked to the front door and knocked. Ages later, a young man came to the door. He and his mother lived huddled up in a corner of the house."

"We asked if we could look over it and discussed the possibility of using it." Months later, that house became the main location for the series.

Diane said: "There were so many obstacles to making the film, not least of which were a horrifically

tight budget and timing schedule. We didn't have the money the networks have, so every penny had to be carefully accounted for. Yet, I knew it must be perfect, with no corners being cut."

**'I've proved that a high-quality series can be as successful as the lowest stuff'**

But she added: "On most film sets, you hear stories of how people didn't get on. This didn't happen with us. It was my very first experience of working in Britain and it's been fantastic."

"I found Channel Four to be a strange and marvellous animal. They were so polite, gentlemanly and understanding throughout."

If you look closely during the series, you can see Diane Baker playing in low-key fashion, a minor part in *A Woman of Substance*.

She said: "I've proved now that a high-quality series can be as successful as the lowest common denominator stuff. The story is a classic woman's struggle, and women all over the world can identify with Emma's plight and eventual success." Already, the mini-series has been sold worldwide, to the Far East, Australia, Spain, and Germany.

And Diane Baker's plans for the future: "I haven't decided whether to do another film or take a course in New York. Though I'm now a producer, I believe in keeping my options open."

Liz Hodgkinson

## FIRST PERSON

### Raw deals in store

This country has always been split by concepts of class: it is now about to be divided in yet another way - those who work in service industries, especially retail distribution, and those who do not.

At present, shop assistants are at best only second class citizens. They are spoken to with rudeness and arrogance, and treated with contempt in the certain knowledge by the public that they cannot in any way answer back or speak up for themselves. They are obliged to work at least every other Saturday and frequently late into the evening, making the visits to theatre and similar outings which other people take for granted dependent on their choice co-ordinating with an early rota. Normal weekend family life is a fortnightly occurrence.

The hourly wage is on average considerably lower than that paid to domestic cleaners; working conditions are far worse than those tolerated in factories. For instance, in the company which employs me the day is split into two eight-hour rotas since the store is open from 10am until 8pm. On the early shift, from 10am until 6pm, two breaks are allowed: one of 60 minutes, one of 15 minutes. On the late shift, from noon until 8 pm, one break of 15 minutes and one of 30 minutes is allowed, leaving a total of seven and a quarter hours of continuous standing.

There is no rest room, and the only place to sit during these rest/meal periods is on hard, moulded plastic chairs in the canteen. There is nowhere on the shop floor to ease the fatigue. I have no reason to believe that these conditions are unusual.

While many people are enjoying a tinsel Christmas and New Year holidays, this year, those in the distributive trades will have a rest of only two days between the gruelling run-up to Christmas and the onslaught of the winter sales.

Now a seven-day week is proposed threatening not only the last vestiges of the sanctity of the Lord's Day, but the sanctity of family life. If father or mother works on Sunday and has another day of the week off in lieu, will the children be able to take a day off school to be with them? When will families and friends be able to get together, or is it to be assumed that because of their lowly status such things are of no importance?

Surely six days a week are sufficient for people to make all the purchases they require. After all, retail employees also have to shop - they have less time available than any other section of the population but they manage.

I can hear the mutterings of disagreement: "Well, you know what retail was about when you chose it!" For many there was no choice: They may have had insufficient education to be able to obtain any other employment; they may have lost other, better, jobs through redundancy; perhaps they were too old for retraining.

Can there be any justification for this exploitation in this so-called enlightened age? Or are we hell-bent on returning to Victorian values - of morality as well as of monetarism?

Jean Gold

## MEDICAL BRIEFING

### Computer fever?

If you have just given your children a new computer game which they have been playing solidly since Tuesday, spare a thought for the young man who caught a fever in the keys of his own home system earlier this year. He tore his skin painfully, and ignored the injury initially, eventually he became quite ill and was diagnosed as suffering from scarlet fever.

This extraordinary tale is recounted in the latest issue of *Journal of the Royal College of Practitioners* by Dr Eric Walker of the University Department of Infectious Diseases at Glasgow.

Scarlet fever is not, as might be commonly supposed, always caught through the respiratory system. It is a bacterial infection caused by one of the strains of *Streptococcus*.

People who have been badly burnt or who have diseases like scabies may also contract this infection directly through the skin. And a number of septicaemias (blood poisonings) caused by other bacteria may develop by this route.

You could be forgiven for believing that medical concern about the dangers of addiction is just a preoccupation of the latter part of the 20th century; heroin, cocaine and glue-sniffing, particularly, being the tragic legacy of the permissive Sixties. You might be interested to visit an exhibition in the next few weeks which shows how an understanding of the problems has developed. Entitled "Morbid Cravings, the Emergence of Addiction," the exhibition marks the centenary of the Society for the Study of Addiction.

Far from being a 20th century phenomenon, concern about the addictive properties of different substances was widely expressed in the 18th century. Alcohol was the first and prime target of concern, but opium and morphine followed in the 19th century.

William Hogarth's engravings of Beer Street and Gin

### Addicts down the ages



Holmes tries cocaine

Lane are the best known depictions of the effects of liquor. Hogarth engraved the copper to show that the children of gin-soaked mothers "looked

shrivelled and old as though they numbered many years".

The exhibition covers tobacco, opium, the early sleeping draughts chloral hydrate and paraldehyde, as well as amphetamines, barbiturates and cocaine.

Sherlock Holmes is, perhaps, the most famous fictional character who indulged in cocaine. Conan Doyle's earliest references were made in the 1880s when it was still believed to be a wonder drug.

As the years passed and medical enthusiasm waned, Dr Watson's approach to Holmes's habit subtly shifts and becomes increasingly critical. In the *Adventure of the Missing Three-Quarters* of 1896 Watson refers to a "drug mania" threatening his colleague's career.

"Open from Jan 2-25, Mon-Fri 9.45am-5.15pm, at the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, 183 Euston Road, London NW1.

### Winter warmers

The mild weather may have lulled many elderly people into believing that winter is not a harsh or dangerous season for them. Nevertheless, even a couple of cold days can lead to problems of hypothermia.

It is widely recognized that elderly people who become cold do not realize that it is chilly in their homes - their temperature receptors do not register low temperatures and they claim they are warm.

So advice to keep well clothed, with radiators turned up and fires blazing, is often ignored - partly because of economy and partly because the warning seems unnecessary. However, a simple thermometer has been distributed to 110,000 homes by a number of local councils. At a glance it is possible to see what the room temperature is and change the heating if necessary.

The thermometer, with temperature sensitive crystals, is just a card with a scale. Along one band it reads: 10° to 13°C Too Cold, Danger; the next band reads: 16° to 21°C, Ideal. The top band 24° to 27°C states Too Hot, Save It.

The gadget was developed by a Northampton firm last year; initially it was used there, and now Kent, Humberside, Liverpool, Birmingham, the Western Isles, Northern Ireland and Exeter have ordered supplies.

The thermometers are inexpensive and available from Workbridge Enterprises, The Old Laundry, Bedford Road, Northampton. Tel: 0604 21801. Price 25p + VAT and postage. For large orders of 10,000 or more there is a 10 per cent discount.

Olivia Timbs

### When crime is rising, blame the moon

We all know about the influence of the moon on the sea, and many women will be aware of the effects of the lunar cycle on menstruation. Less well known are the possible correlations

between different phases of the moon and aggressive behaviour, and birth weight and delivery time, suicides and murders.

The latest report links the full moon with crime and is published in the current issue of the *British Medical Journal*.

The incidence of crimes reported to three police stations in different towns in India - one rural, one urban and one industrial - from 1978 to 1982 were analysed.

The number of crimes committed on days when the moon was full was markedly higher than on any other day in the month.

A small but comparatively insignificant increase was seen on new moon days. However, the number of crimes committed on equinox and solstice days did not differ significantly from those on other days, suggesting the sun plays little part in this bizarre story.

The commentators from the Department of Medicine, Patna Medical College, who have previously shown that self-poisonings are also more likely on full moon days, put forward an interesting, if speculative, hypothesis to explain the pattern.

The daily rhythm of the human body - and that of animals - is well documented but not fully understood.

The Indian researchers suggest that this monthly pattern may be something to do with the observation that at least 50 per cent of the human body is water. Some "tidal wave" is possibly generated by the gravitational pull of the moon.

These human tidal waves may cause physiological and biochemical changes in the body which work on the brain and generate the impulse to commit crimes. An idea for a research scientist to investigate in 1985, perhaps.

## Sanderson Sale

Dec. 29th-Jan. 12th

Monday-Saturday 9.30am-5.30pm. Thursday until 7.00pm.

Fabrica, wallpaper, bedding and display items - sofas, chairs, dining and bedroom furniture, occasional tables, lamps and accessories at sensible prices.

Sanderson

Berners St., London W1

Oxford Circus or Tottenham Court Road Tube Stations

## HEAL'S SALE

STARTS TODAY

First day sale bargains at our London store.

**2 and 3 seater sofas and chair in brown or cream leather**

From £1,893 to £795 the set. (1 only)

**41 piece porcelain dinner service**

From £227 to £80. (1 only)

**Aluminium briefcase by Rimowa**

From £52.95 to £19.95.

And there'll be more Special Bargains every week of our ever changing sale as well as equally attractive Special Bargains at our Guildford store. You'll also find up to

**20% off most furniture ranges. 15% off most bedroom and children's furniture. 15% off Heal's own fine linens.**

And there's always something new to find... great price cuts on seconds, china, glass, linens, and towels. So be there early.

**MISS IT AND YOU'LL MISS OUT.**

All offers are subject to availability.

196 Tottenham Court Rd London W1 and Tunsgate Guildford





## SOUTH AFRICA DIARY

Michael Hornsby

### No, don't drop in

**Johannesburg**  
One of the few people in South Africa with cause for celebration this Christmas season is Simon Davey, the British consul in Durban, whose premises were occupied for three months by a trio of anti-apartheid campaigners seeking shelter from the security police. Davey spent a total of 35 nights sleeping on the floor of his office as London had decreed that he and his staff must share the discomforts of their unwanted guests, who were not to be left unattended.

All in all, it has been a trying year for British diplomats here, but one that provided plenty of material for the annual Christmas panto staged by embassy staff in Pretoria last week. This year's effort was called *Jack and the Beanstalk*, the principal boy being played by a Scots lass from Regency.

Having sold the family cow, a wobbly-legged creature called Zola, for a bag of beans, Jack climbs the resultant beanstalk to Cloud-cuckoo Land, where apartheid is "just a pigment of the imagination," and takes refuge in the British embassy from his pursuer, a big, bad giant. He is allowed in only after some delicate negotiations with two twitish, monocled and bowler-hatted embassy types suffering from "diplomatic bottom," a painful condition caused by "too much sitting on the fence."

### Midsummer's chill wind

This has been a rather glum and low-key Christmas for South Africa's whites, a manic-depressive bunch who always seem to be either riding a crest of euphoria or else plunged in a trough of equally exaggerated despair.

The main cause of gloom is the falling gold price, still the bell-weather of the economy, and the generally depressed economic climate, which has led to mass layoffs and widespread business failures.

Downturns in the business cycle have generally coincided with periods of political unrest. Thus a sharp recession in 1960-62 was caused by the Sharpeville shootings and the ensuing international outcry. The tough measures taken by the government to restore confidence stimulated a decade of spectacular economic growth. In 1974 another serious downturn began, partly caused by the world recession after the rise in oil prices, but greatly exacerbated by the 1976 Soweto riots and the chaotic collapse of the Portuguese colonial empire in neighbouring Angola and Mozambique.

Once again, however, a crisis of confidence was followed by a spectacular boom, this time fuelled by a dramatic rise in the gold price. In 1980 South Africa's rate of economic growth - 8 per cent - was probably the highest in the world. Now it has one of the lowest, and the political future is looking distinctly uncertain again.

For the first time in the three years I have been here, I have heard whites at dinner parties in Johannesburg's smart northern suburbs seriously discussing the pros and cons of staying in the country. No doubt this mood of introspection will last until the next boom.

### Seething violence behind the calm

It is the surface stability of white life here that usually strikes the first-time visitor, especially if he or she has just come from watching violent clashes between police and rioters in African townships on European or American television screens. Such scenes seldom get aired here. Most whites know more about Northern Ireland than of life in Sowetown or Sharpeville.

South Africa is a violent country, but much of the violence is bottled up in the black ghettos, out of sight and out of mind of white residents and visitor alike. Soweto, the great black suburb of 1.2 million people outside Johannesburg, recorded some 1,400 murders last year, possibly the highest murder rate in the world.

### Rumour on the rampage

Last month an extraordinary mass panic seized whites here as rumours swept Johannesburg and other big cities that blacks were about to embark on a campaign of terror and violence against them.

Anonymous pamphlets urging blacks to "rape a white woman kill a white child" were reported to be circulating. Other leaflets supposedly told blacks to "take the war to the white communities" and to "make the white oppressors afraid in their homes as they have made us afraid in ours."

Newspapers were flooded with calls from people with horrendous tales of gangs of armed blacks roaming the streets and raping white women and children. Firebombs were said to have been thrown into whites-only cinemas. Some callers claimed "personal knowledge" of such incidents and accused the press and police of covering them up.

Businessmen claimed that a month-long general strike by black workers was imminent.

All the rumours proved totally unfounded. No one is sure how they started, though it is suggested that they could have been spread by extreme right-wing agents provocateurs. Of more import than their origin, perhaps, is that they were so easily believed.

# Gandhi: now the real challenge

Amethi, Uttar Pradesh

Rajiv Gandhi's motorcade swung off the road and drew up outside an official bungalow. This was a rest stop, just a pause in the gruelling campaign across this vast land. Mr Gandhi got out and drank some water. Although people bustled about him he was suddenly alone. His expression became pensive and preoccupied. People did not bother him, it was if they respected his brief solitude, his need to withdraw into contemplation of the momentous tasks ahead.

The news from the opinion polls was already good. Mr Gandhi and his men were exhilarated. There would be no fudging of the outcome, no alliances, no need to persuade other groups to cross the floor. Here in the crossroads. Here is the man. And if the polls and other indications are right, here is the mandate.

I had seen Mr Gandhi's pensive look before, in 1980, when, on his brother's death, he was plucked from his valued privacy to begin an apprenticeship in power. He lit his brother's funeral pyre and burnt his own boats. His life with Sonia and their son and daughter, the comradely existence of an airline pilot, were changed utterly. He was reluctant, and Sonia was dismayed.

He was, however, dutiful. Because of the way politics had been shaped, his dynastic succession was inevitable. One wonders what Nehru and his fellow idealists would have made of it.

Still, continuity is only part of the story. Voters have chosen Rajiv because he offers hope and the prospect of change, and the chance of renewal is eternally irresistible.

The party still bears his mother's name, the Indira Congress, and her words and images are everywhere, so that she rides to battle as a version of El Cid. The images have their vote-winning uses, for Mrs Gandhi retained a great well of support in spite of a growing unpopularity that would have made this election a struggle.

A communist MP has talked scornfully of Mrs Gandhi ruling from the urn. But many people, with the idea of a fresh start in the front of their minds, want to see the Indira Congress consigned to history and the growth of a different and reformed party. They want the real Rajiv to stand up.

His uniqueness is multifaceted. As a Nehru, as his mother's son, as a new man, he has everything going for him. He is no longer a political heir, for he had four years at his mother's side, watching how the sprawling Congress machine works. But he is untainted, bearing no blame for anything his mother or his somewhat toughish brother did.

He is also unencumbered in other ways that could make his arrival a genuine turning point. His grandfather was one of independent



Rajiv Gandhi electioneering: popular support, but will he be tough enough?

India's founders and led a body of talented men in the formation of a parliamentary democracy, the world's largest. He took pride in its infant institutions. Mrs Gandhi, too, was a veteran of the independence struggle, her roots in an older India.

But Mr Gandhi, born 40 years ago, was only knee-high to his grandfather at independence. He has known only the new India. Certainly his lineage is the vital fact, but it is his newness, his lack of ties to the past, that people find exciting.

And their support for him is an astonishing act of faith. These 730 million people know little about him; and, in truth, he can know little of the extent of his own resources, his courage, shrewdness, guile, patience, even ruthlessness, that he now has to draw on.

He has taken up the family business, and India waits to see whether political instinct lies in his genes. (His father, Feroze Gandhi, to whom he bears a strong resemblance, was a good MP.)

Rajiv Gandhi comes to power at a time of acute crisis, and his arrival in the leadership is marked by its ambiguities. For here is this essentially unpolitical man leading a very political people. As this election demonstrates, and the newspapers reveal daily, this is a country of great political vigour and enthusiasm, full of schemings and schisms, and the antics of idealists and greedy men. There is more electoral gusto here than in America or Britain.

Mr Gandhi arrived on the scene with a famous distaste for the

bribery and corruption which penetrated every level of politics. He was hailed as Mr Clean only because there were so many Mr Dirties.

His mother was political to her sinews, a master operator whose horror of insecurity led her to fashion the Congress Party as her own instrument and to consolidate her leadership by breaking up regional power bases. In her reign the party became flabby, venal and arrogant.

This is part of the legacy with which her son has to contend. The party depended entirely on her personality, and Mr Gandhi does not have that sort of personality. One senses that he would like to grasp the stable broom (and, already, some notorious names have gone) but the task is formidable. He talks of cleaning up, but will he also want to attempt to restore the party his mother so assiduously broke up to remove all threats? The Congress was once a great democratic vehicle and its decline is a loss to the democratic idea in India. Its revitalizing would require the broadest vision.

Many Indians are disappointed by its considerable failures and its confusing internal dissensions which in some places threatened its election performance. As a priority, he has to resolve the Punjab question, where minor wounds festered and then burst, where a local difficulty became a tragic failure of political management.

Placating the bruised Sikhs and restoring harmony and proper government to Punjab will be the first great tests of his political judgment and leadership.

India is well disposed to Mr Gandhi, and he rides a wave of goodwill. People are prepared to give him time, but the hopes reposed in him are so high that disappointment would be correspondingly great. He has to become very tough and, of course, there are those who doubt that he is tough enough, and have considerable misgivings about his inexperience, who feel that, while decent and well-meaning, serious and with a strong sense of duty, he may run into trouble. Still, there are no credible challengers in sight and he commands immense loyalty.

India has a Nehru again, but a different one with different ideas and different associates in very different times. He has not had time to invent his own programme and in this election has fallen back on his mother's serviceable ready-made, unity and the threats from without and within.

I do not believe that India would fly apart without a Nehru in power. This is an old country, its roots are deep, and there are many binding forces. Mr Gandhi, like his mother, represents the idea of an India united. The country is excited and hopeful as the new chapter begins, and waits to see how this young man measures up.

Trevor Fishlock

## Bryan Appleyard on the new threats to Britain's film makers

# Will the credits keep rolling?



Two British films that struck transatlantic gold: *The Private Life of Henry VIII* (1933) and *Chariots of Fire* (1981).

Today, with negligible audiences at home, only similar blockbusters can hope to cover production costs.

After 35 years the post-war history of state intervention in British cinema has begun to draw to a close. The Eady Levy and the National Film Finance Corporation - both created by Sir Harold Wilson when head of the Board of Trade in 1949 - are to be swept aside, and the NFFC is to be replaced by a new privately-owned "Film Bank" which will receive government support for its first five years and the levy is to be replaced by... nothing. In short the Government seems to be pulling out completely, to the dismay of the industry's lobbyists who have pressed for everything from a levy on video cassettes to massive direct state subsidy.

The ensuing argument has polarized along deceptively familiar lines. On the one hand a market-minded government wants the industry to feel the full blast of the bracing free enterprise breeze. On the other there are the "special case" arguments: the industry is a vital cultural ambassador for Britain, its finances are uniquely unpredictable, involving high risks, and so on.

In fact such simplifications are profoundly damaging. Even some of the Government's friends are alarmed that the Bill seems to suggest a failure of imagination. For at the heart of the argument lies a complex and often elusive debate over the future direction of both cultural and film and broadcasting policy.

The problem with the Bill is that it represents an easy way out. Confronted with a British film industry crowding short-sightedly and prematurely about its recent successes, it has taken it at its word and pulled the financial plug.

The Government's glowing words about an industry revival have provided part of the rationale for the Films Bill. Furthermore it has been able to point out - with some justification - that the combination of subsidy and levy which has operated since 1950 has done nothing to halt the steady decline of

the British film production industry. The implication is that complete non-intervention is the only solution left. Ideologically, of course, that may have a certain purity, but it will not produce a thriving British cinema. The virtuous circle never lasts long enough and is always replaced by its vicious counterpart.

Historically British films have suffered from two closely related structural problems: the dominance of the United States both as a producer and consumer of films, and our inability to establish a stable production industry. Ever since Alexander Korda's 1933 film *The Private Life of Henry VIII* unexpectedly struck gold in the US box offices, British producers have attempted to annex America as a potential home market. Numerous production and distribution deals have all failed, however, in the face of the massive imbalance of resources between Hollywood and Ealing.

Logically, therefore, we should be looking to our home market to work out precisely what kind and scale of industry it is able to support. Unfortunately Britain has suffered a spectacular collapse of cinema admissions since the war. In 1945 total admissions were 1,585 million. This year the figure will be just over 50 million. At that level the British market becomes an almost negligible element in the economics of feature films.

A huge success like *Gandhi*, for example, could only gross £2.5m from Britain in 1983 against production costs of £10m. Meanwhile a low-budget "art house" movie like *The Draughtsmen's Contract* - made for £450,000 - would have been inconceivable without Channel 4 money, even with its substantial critical success. In both cases only the American market could cover the investment.

Both British films were huge successes in their own terms and have figured large in the triumphant portfolio the British industry is now

laying before the world. But their finances betray the old imbalance. The current British film revival is narrowly based, highly reversible and, so far, has not led through to a more stable production industry.

But surely, the Government may reply, developments in cable, satellite and video will create a massive new demand which an unfettered British industry ought to be able to exploit. The American problem applies here also, however, in this case compounded by the institutionalized gulf in Britain between the television and film industries. European television has always been more film-based compared to the studio emphasis of the British tradition, an emphasis jealously protected by the unions.

The effect in Europe has been a financial and creative symbiosis between the two industries which barely existed here until Channel 4's brave experiments. The size of the gap is demonstrated by the phenomenal number of independent production companies which sprang up almost overnight to compete for Channel 4's air time. More software for the new television hardware is unquestionably required, but the industry is not geared up to the task.

In this climate the bracing breeze of free enterprise is likely to have a withering rather than an invigorating effect. The Government's silence on a possible levy on video cassettes and on the whole question of enforcing some kind of linkage between television and film is the most significant element of the Films Bill.

The failure to create such a linkage is now being taken to indicate that the Government has not understood the new conditions faced by these media. There is an institutionalized confusion about the nature of the film/broadcasting beast. Its affairs are regulated by three different departments: Trade and Industry, the Home Office and the Office of Arts and Libraries; any attempt to make a connection faces

a bureaucratic obstacle. The Arts Minister, Lord Gowrie, may have recognized this and may now manoeuvre to bring film and television within the orbit of the latter.

Behind the confusion lies the equally confused perception of film as a cultural force. The dominant "official" history of the medium has tended to stress its part in oiling the wheels of democracy via the dissemination of information and knowledge. Clearly much of this role has been usurped by television, leaving cinema polarized between spectacular entertainment and "art".

Meanwhile the British production emphasis has tended to foster a widespread mistrust of the *auteur* theory of film making which in other countries has produced cultural heroes from the ranks of film directors. Alongside Italy's Visconti and Fellini, Germany's Herzog and Fassbinder or France's Chabrol and Truffaut, Britain can scarcely offer one internationally regarded film artist with the same worldwide credentials. It is difficult to believe this is a failure of quality. Michael Reeves, Michael Powell, Lindsay Anderson and, latterly, Neil Jordan and Peter Greenaway would seem to be creatively competitive, yet they cannot achieve the sort of cultural stardom which endorses them with the blessing of a national identity.

It is this failure to establish an international presence outside the mid-Atlantic world of *Chariots of Fire* or *Gandhi* which weakens the industry's case against the Government. Conceivably it is not the industry's fault, and it is simply the victim of a cinematic bias against British films. But the perpetually fraught economic conditions which have enhanced the dominance of the charismatic producer at the expense of the director have not helped.

If the industry is going to speak effectively to the Government it must first unify its voice and acknowledge the peculiar burden of its own history.

## Chapman Pincher

# The mole hunt that cannot be delayed

It is five months since Peter Wright, a former MI5 officer, created an unprecedented furore in Whitehall by breaking his cover to declare on television that British security has been so incompetent and riddled with Soviet moles that a clean-out is urgently needed.

He followed this with a 150-page confidential document supplying first-hand evidence for his allegations, in which he said he was 99 per cent certain that Sir Roger Hollis, the former director general of MI5, had been a Russian spy.

Wright was motivated by the fear that "moles breed", meaning that any long-term Soviet agent in MI5 must have been pressured by Moscow to help insert others who would continue the treachery after he - or she - leaves the service. He suspects that Michael Bettaney, the MI5 counter-espionage officer recently convicted of contacting the KGB, could have been such a new-generation mole. Dismissive statements that Wright's allegations are old and of no current consequence are wrong.

Wright's document has been studied by the Prime Minister, the Cabinet Secretary, Sir Robert Armstrong, and the current MI5 management headed by Sir John Jones. Yet it has produced no public response and all that has happened in private is a determined struggle to prevent any real inquiry and to suppress all demands for any improvement to the security and intelligence services.

The Government persists in its belief that previous improvements to security are working well - even though since making that confident statement to Parliament two years ago Mrs Thatcher has been faced with the cases of Geoffrey Prime at GCHQ and Bettaney in MI5.

Those MPs who normally latch on to any security breach or hint of incompetence have been strangely silent while making every effort to capitalize on the far less serious instances of civil servants allegedly leaking documents to newspapers. Some have been urged to wait at least until the Security Commission's report on Bettaney provides a "natural" reason for asking parliamentary questions. In accepting this advice they seem to have forgotten that when the Prime Minister reported - on the Commission's last inquiry into security precautions in 1983 - following disclosures in my book *Their Trade is Treachery*, she chose a moment when discussion was bound to be stifled - in the middle of the Falklands conflict.

Sir Anthony Kershaw, chairman of Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee, to whom Wright's document was first sent, went on record as saying that he would require a statement when Parliament assembled. He has failed to secure one and is unlikely to do so.

Former MI5 officers who share Wright's fears and have been pressing hard for action in Whitehall and Westminster have been told the threat of prosecution under the Official Secrets Act if they try to force the issue by following his lead. They have been told that any inquiry at the moment would be "extremely damaging to MI5's morale". What damage do the authorities have in mind? Is it the distasteful necessity of questioning very senior officers, past and present, about their support for Hollis and other suspected Soviet

agents such as his former deputy, Graham Mitchell?

Wright's document is galling for the Prime Minister's security advisers, for it is first-hand confirmation of many of the facts in *Their Trade is Treachery* which they urged Mrs Thatcher to ridicule in a parliamentary statement of the book. As I have confessed in a newly published book, called *Too Secret Too Long*, almost all the information in *Their Trade is Treachery* was given to me on the initiative of former secret service officers, because they are so deeply perturbed by the danger of continuing Soviet penetration.

After discussion, however, the advisers have detected a fall-back position which they might exploit if Mrs Thatcher is forced to make a statement about Wright. She could claim that since all his information had been available to the Security Commission from my book in its 1981 inquiry there is no need for any examination now. Though the Prime Minister may well be encouraged to try this gambit, it would be falsely based because the Security Commission was not required to examine the past penetrations, though many MPs believed it was going to do so.

The second book contains a great deal of new evidence about Soviet penetration previously unknown either to Wright or to MI5 and urges an early warning system for detecting incompetence and disloyalty in the secret services.



Wright in Australia and immune to prosecution

Though two months have passed since it was published, the only dogs which have barked, among many which could have been expected to give tongue, are those guaranteed to "rubish" it.

The silence of aggrieved security and intelligence officers is understandable since, unlike Wright, who lives in Australia from which he cannot be extradited under the Official Secrets Act, they are vulnerable to prosecution. But why are MPs, including those of the Opposition, so muted?

There is a tradition that issues of national security and intelligence are not normally discussed in Parliament and the Whips are required to do all they can to preserve it. But the silence of MPs on the Wright disclosures and on the urgent need for some independent supervision of the secret services is doing the nation a serious disservice, for moles do more than burrow and breed. Eventually they surface, and another serious spy scandal, which is inevitable if the defences are not strengthened and effectively monitored, would inflict far more damage on MI5's morale than any inquiry.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1984

## Philip Howard

# Must do better in 1985

I do not see why my schoolteacher friends should have had all the fun, staying late after school, sucking their thumbs, and trying to think of something positive but not downright untruthful to write about flibbertigibbet Melanie or hicko Jason. So here is an addition to those end-of-term reports.

The Head Girl, Margaret, has had a formidably earnest term, but I think she has a tendency to take herself too seriously. She also overworks. I disapprove of her plan to read nothing but the 75 volumes of the Stanford Inquiry report over the holidays, and recommend a bit of lighter reading, say Dickens and Mayhew, which would help with her project on Victorian values.

The Captain of Scarecrows, Neil, is a popular and likeable boy, but he still lacks gravitas, and gasses on far too much in the Debating Soc. He needs to read something to give him a bottom of good sense and moral courage. I suggest Demosthenes' *Corona*, and *Tirant Lo Blanc*, the newly translated Catalan masterpiece about a knight who stands up to the barbarians, sorcerers, and monsters who surround him.

Arthur of the Fifts: I am afraid that Arthur still has not learned to read; not even the writing on the wall. We play away with traditional fairy stories like *Little Red Riding Hood* and *Hansel and Gretel*, but he always misses the point.

David of Breakaways: I sometimes think that David speaks more sense than the rest of the school put together. But he has not made the progress we had hoped for, and he is somewhat pleased with himself. I recommend some inspiring penitential reading, say *Pilgrim's Progress* over Christmas, and something funny, say *Wodehouse*.

Elizabeth Regina: Brenda has had a conscientious term, as usual. She managed to get through end-of-term speeches without once mentioning the most important thing that has happened in school, viz. the miners' strike. She is a nice, simple girl, too impressed by the Commonwealth and her own ghastly family. Over the holidays she needs to read something intelligent but frivolous: I suggest *Personal Pleasures*, by dear Rose Macaulay.

In general, the language of the school continues to deteriorate. I sometimes wonder whether there is anybody left outside the Classical Sixth who uses the subjunctive correctly. Children continue to use "may" when they mean "might", "if" when they mean "me", and "whom" when they mean "who", or vice versa. This is often because they are trying to sound posh, and fall into solecism.

The illogical use of "too" continues to spread like a plague of locusts. e.g. "The social fabric never appears too far from collapse." Bright new slang continues to come into vogue. The new word of the year is Pizzaz, from our exchange arrangements with the New York School of English. Pizzaz promises to become as fashionable as its predecessor, chutzpah, from the same source.

The Stuffed Owl Award for the most successful practical joke of the year goes to *In God's Name*, the book alleging that Pope John Paul I was murdered by vampires, or some such nonsense. It was brilliantly hyped and brown paper-bagged. Black marks to the Literary Editor of the School Magazine for making it the lead review on his Books Page.

I am seriously thinking of going into this genre myself next year, with a conspiracy theory based on the propinquities of Oxford geography, pointing the fickle finger of backstabbing at those dexter sinister spies, the lexicographers of the Oxford Dictionaries in St Giles.

Have a good holiday, with lots of fresh air, good reading, and high thinking. We shall meet again next term.



man Pincher  
le hunt the  
be delayed



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837. 1234

THE TIMES FRIDAY DECEMBER 28 1984

11

## DEFENCE AND DETERRENCE

When Mrs Thatcher left Washington on Saturday after talking to President Reagan about strategic weapons and the imminent East-West talks on arms control, she said that she and the President saw matters in very much the same light. Their discussions gave rise to four points. The first was that the United States-Western aim was not to achieve superiority but to maintain balance. The second was that deployment (e.g. missile defence) related to the strategic defence initiative (SDI) would have to be a matter of negotiation. The third was to enhance and not to undermine deterrence and the fourth was to achieve greater East-West security with reduced levels of offensive systems on both sides.

On the first two points, Britain and the United States are in fact profoundly divided in their strategic philosophy. The third is also relevant to this difference, not of emphasis but of view, and was contradicted by the Prime Minister herself in a statement that mutual assured destruction (MAD) had kept the peace for nearly 40 years. The fourth was somewhat inconsistent with her own vigorous opposition to SDI whose consequence, should its research prove effective, would be to tilt the balance substantially in favour of defensive systems for the first time in the nuclear age.

The philosophical division is deeper between the United States and Britain than it is with any of the other European allies. The British, of all West Europeans, are the leading examples of the philosophy that strategic defence is not worth the effort except insofar as it can be achieved by the possession of an ultimate retaliatory weapon; nuclear. Britain, in contrast to her European allies, has no proper strategic reserves and no conscription. In contrast to the other military nuclear powers she has no serious civil defence programme to give practical credibility to our capacity to deter which needs evidence that we are prepared to face up to the practical consequences of deterrence failing. For 25 years now Britain's politicians have lulled her citizens into the belief that the only kind of strategic defence we can or should maintain is the nuclear force. This has enabled everybody except the tax payer in general and the small number of professional military volunteers in particular, to be relieved of the need to think seriously about defending the country.

The rift with the United States is thus very deep. It has run like a salt line through the whole structure of strategic thinking for at least the past 25 years, since the Sandys defence reforms of 1957. Possibly the Washington talks may have restored some superficial harmony between the President and the Prime Minister. However, under the pressure of new technology, revealing hitherto undreamed of advances in defence systems, waning public confidence in deterrence as a basis of policy, the politics of East-West relations which see the necessity for arms control negotiations, will all put such a strain on this defensive structure that the salt line may become visible from the surface.

It started soon after the war with the extension of the American nuclear guarantees to a Europe which felt threatened by the possibility that the Soviet Union would use the proximity of the Red Army to engineer political coups in a manner similar to those achieved in East Europe. The arrival of American forces helped to reassure Europeans that the Soviet Union knew it would have to confront the military power of the United States should it try to continue its political advance westward.

Once the West Europeans had been generally reassured by an American presence, they became less seized of the need to provide for their own forces to deter Soviet military aggression. Although NATO defined a force structure which met these goals, called the Lisbon "force goals", West Europe's politicians were unwilling to meet the cost. The people of West Europe preferred the Americans to shoulder the main effort for their defence and even today, 40 years after the war, West Europe provides only 60 per cent of the defence effort in NATO, with the United States shouldering the other 40 per cent in addition to its responsibilities elsewhere.

The two features of this condition, therefore, were that the credibility of the American power to protect Europe with a nuclear deterrent depended on continuing nuclear ascendancy over the Soviet Union. That is now in question. The consequence of that loss of ascendancy has grave implications for the other feature, which was that Europe, having luxuriated for so long under the American guarantee, had effectively abandoned responsibility, for its own defence. Its own armed forces had become the equivalent of branch operations, acting out a secondary role in the whole force structure of nuclear deterrence whose ultimate control lay elsewhere.

The loss of American strategic predominance has been accompanied by a growing anti-Americanism which must spring from this deep-seated disassociation from the efforts and responsibilities required for self-defence in Europe. It is as though the Europeans have come to believe that the commitment of American power to Europe is entirely to support American interests, rather than to help West Europeans defend themselves. Many Europeans thus feel no reassurance in the American military presence; indeed, they have come to think they are being forced to take part in America's wars. A generation of peace has led to a secular conclusion among European young, and not so young, that peace is a natural condition threatened only by those whose professional business it is to prepare for war.

This is the background to the widespread European distrust of President Reagan's hopes for the development of a comprehensive ballistic missile defence system. From the waning confidence in the American deterrent, it seems to be an easy jump to the conclusion that, since the American commitment to Europe was only in recognition of America's interest, the purpose of an American defence system would be to achieve conditions for a more complete disengagement, since the United States would not, or could not, extend such a shield to West Europe. The consequence of such a programme would anyway be to provoke the Soviet Union into a great increase in its offensive missile power to combat the space age screen being developed in the United States.

For Europeans, the prospect of an increase in American continental defences and in Soviet offensive power would leave them with an unfortunate choice. It would lie between providing a comprehensive defence for themselves - something only the French have done for 30 years - or of reaching a solely European accommodation with the Soviet Union. Naturally they would prefer the United States to reach such an accommodation on their behalf. A joint agreement on the future strategic relationship would let Europe off the rigours of both home grown alternatives which would be

forced on them by the consequences of SDI.

In much of her argument with the President, therefore, the Prime Minister was speaking for Europe as a whole. However, there was a special edge to her own criticism of the SDI and to her stout, though, unsound, espousal of the doctrine of MAD. There were two reasons for this. The anti-missile treaty will expire before the end of the decade unless the Soviet Union and the United States jointly agree to extend it. In view of the potential attractions of the SDI research programme, it is unlikely to be extended. So Mrs Thatcher naturally fears that a joint effort on missile defence systems by the Soviet Union and the United States will prejudice the penetrating power of Trident, which Britain has acquired from the United States. Secondly, her espousal of MAD is not only historically inaccurate (the doctrine has only been around since the late 1960s when the possibility of Soviet parity became accepted in Washington) but militarily unproven and, as can be detected from the trend of public opinion polling of attitudes to the deterrent, politically unconvincing.

That has led the Prime Minister to her other misapprehension about the need to preserve a balance of strategic nuclear forces between the super powers. It is not a tenable proposition for a number of reasons. First, a balance of nuclear missiles takes no account of the underlying antagonism between the two systems. It overlooks the very different force structures of the United States and the Soviet Union by trying to concentrate on only a very small part of their overall armaments where there is some semblance of parity, while all other indices of power show a marked disparity between the Soviet Union and the United States, with the United States much in advance. Secondly, the concept of balance is not consistent with justified American caution about any idea of condominium, which is what the Soviet leadership would like to achieve wherever it could. Given the irresponsible nature of Soviet diplomacy and indications that a sense of equality in the world only emboldens the Kremlin to more provocative policies in peripheral areas, it is a distortion of the strategic relationship to call for a balance of power when that concerns only some manipulation of the arithmetic of nuclear weapons and destructive power.

All this is pursued in the name of arms control. However, while arms control itself has declining utility as a method of controlling the arms race, let alone reining it back, it has acquired political approval, from all those sources of opinion in the West who wish to reach some, indeed any accommodation with the Soviet Union.

Western governments have endorsed the American negotiating position for Geneva, as did the Prime Minister at her meeting. Since then, however, it has become clear that there is a deep philosophical divide between the leaders of Great Britain and West Europe on the one hand, and the United States on the other. Mr Reagan's advisers have made no secret of their intention to go ahead with their research into SDI to a point where they hope the world will be able to reduce its reliance on the strategy of retaliation, which the Soviet Union itself does not operate, and depend more on defensive systems. The European reluctance to share in this search can only weaken the talks which lie ahead.

## COUNTRY SPORTS

The desecration of the Duke of Beaufort's grave was something quite outside previous anti-hunt campaigning. It was even more deeply offensive than the desecration of the grave of John Peel seven years ago because the family and friends of the late Duke are still alive to be given pain by the attack, as was obviously intended. The necrophilic obsession of some opponents of hunting is quite another thing to the regular comedy of the harassed Meet, and can only cause embarrassment to other campaigners who recognise the need to gain the sympathy of the public rather than to disgust it.

The case illustrates a trend in public controversy which is not confined to the animal rights field. At a certain level of righteous indignation, virtually any action comes to seem justifiable if it is motivated by zeal for the cause.

This intoxicating abandonment to the sixth Deadly Sin which brings with it a tri-

umphant sense of release from all moral dilemmas, is most tempting to those who know that there is no practical possibility of securing their end by persuasion. At least they secure the relief of causing pain to their opponents and of assuaging their own sense of helplessness. The same temptation lies in wait elsewhere in politics for those who have not learned that it is the art of the possible. It is strange to find it on the fringes of a cause which commands widespread sympathy already. Many people would like to see a ban on hunting of fox and deer, at least.

Hunting evokes exceptionally strong passions on both sides, reflecting deep and incompatible feelings about man's relationship with the natural world. All the efforts of the anti-hunt campaigners have not prevented a steady growth in the popularity of foxhunting in recent years. If the thriving hunt followers' associations are included, the sport is by no means the pursuit of one privileged class.

Many arguments for and against hunting can be weighed in practical terms - arguments about the humane control and conservation of certain species, about employment and the maintenance of traditional features of the landscape. But for many of those who follow the hunt, the act of hunting itself, the sense of participation in a fundamental and natural activity - however modified by custom - is deeply rewarding. For many others, this is exactly the thing that is most abominable. There is no reconciling these differences of temperament, and they clash with a mirroring intensity. But the impulses of righteous indignation are no basis for good judgement on either side. For wider society, it is important to avoid being infected with either intoxication, and to weigh more coolly the arguments about conservation, cruelty, and the degree to which a majority may be justified in inhibiting the pleasures of a minority.

## Looking to future on miners' strike

From Mr A. R. Mills

Sir, It comes as no surprise to many people that we are about to enter 1985 with the miners' strike still hanging over us. And it should come as no surprise to both the coal board and Government; yet almost certainly both board and Government anticipated from the onset a much shorter campaign. It is this poor vision which reflects an apparent basic lack of empathy for individual feelings and motive.

It's true that the striking miners' cry of "What will become of our children?" rings somewhat false; the children will be able to find new lives away from the pit with gratitude rather than a sense of loss. But it is also true that the point of argument has shifted from pit closures *per se* to the destruction of whole communities.

Loss-making pits cannot and should not be supported, but neither can we perpetrate another Sutherland Clearance. It now devolves upon the Prime Minister to make some noises of reassurance, to make a genuine attempt to understand that not everyone wants to pull up his roots and that the community is something that should be cherished as the spiritual hub around which our national ethos revolves.

A few words of this simple nature, together with some move toward protecting and redeveloping the endangered regions, might not only send more miners back to work but enlist a little more respect from their families instead of what is obviously a steadily growing bitterness and hatred which will do our country no good in the long term.

Mrs Thatcher should remember

Cromwell's wise realization that what he won by force was no victory at all.

Yours sincerely,  
A. R. MILLS,  
1 Warley Road,  
Woodford Green,  
Essex.  
December 16.

From Professor Emeritus Royden Harrison

Sir, Every decent human being must hope that the new year will bring peace and prosperity back to the

## Embryo research

From Dr Eric Jackson Thomas

Sir, As the debate about the Warnock report continues I am increasingly bewildered by the manner in which the morality and ethics of one religious grouping is defined as that which is correct for the entire population of the country. This is exemplified by Immanuel Jakobovits's article (December 15). He speaks of legally married couples as being part of the Judeo-Christian heritage and implies that by definition this is the only framework in which procreation can occur. There is a distinct proportion of this country who either have no or an entirely different understanding of the Judeo-Christian heritage and there is certainly no absolute right for this heritage to define modern morality.

His article was full of the reactionary ideas abroad in religious circles about *in-vitro* fertilisation. It is as if infertility were a divine punishment that is delivered as a result of a personal or collective offence and must be borne by the couple to repay the consequent debt. There is no sympathy in these

responses to the persistent and destructive sorrow that is infertility. It is disturbing that, by their historical emphasis on the family, such responses have caused the very social pressures that infertile couples feel; yet those who voice them are not prepared to hold out the hand of help.

Let us remember that there are many people who are trying to assist couples with this distressing condition without being saddled with Judeo-Christian ideology, but who are no less responsible for that. No scientist, clinician or patient is - or should be made to feel that they are - perpetrating an evil in pursuing infertility work because they do not conform to that ideology.

I hold a sneaking suspicion that Jesus himself might have been rather more sympathetic to these couples than to what seems to be the current attitude in religions derived from Christian beliefs.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,  
E. J. THOMAS,  
Flat 1, Portland Court,  
11 Whitworth Road,  
Barnmoor,  
Sheffield,  
South Yorkshire.

The social and economic damage being done by this struggle can hardly be over-estimated. I believe that public opinion will deal very severely with either party if it declines to resume negotiations with a mediator at the top of the agenda.

Yours sincerely,  
ROYDEN HARRISON,  
4 Wilton Place,  
Sheffield,  
South Yorkshire.  
December 21.

## Royal Irish Rangers

From Lord Cork and Orrery

Sir, The Government has had under consideration for some time a proposal to shift the regimental depot of The Royal Irish Rangers from Ballymena, in Co Antrim, to Surenall, in North Yorkshire.

The "logic" of this notion is that the regiment forms part of the King's Division, which is based in Yorkshire, so that administrative and possibly financial "tidying up" would result from such a move. You may care to consider, however, under two headings, military and political, what else can be expected to result.

1 (military). The Royal Irish, being the amalgamation of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Ulster Rifles and Irish Fusiliers, are the only fully Irish regiment remaining in the Army List and recruiting almost wholly in Ireland. The depot is the "home" of the regiment, the receiver and trainer of all its recruits and situated in the heart of its recruiting area. To remove it entirely out of the country would be to strike a blow at the regiment from which it might never entirely recover.

2 (political). The Ballymena depot is the only permanent Regular military

base in Northern Ireland. To remove it will be seen as the first move in the withdrawal of the British army from the province. Nor is this only in the future. "This will be the first move in surrender to the IRA" has been, is, and will continue to be, said until the Ministry of Defence announces that the project has been abandoned.

An extraordinary complication in the story is that the Royal Ulster Constabulary would apparently like, if the last Irish regiment is detached from its own roots, to occupy the barracks so vacated. This would involve a move from their present headquarters at Enniskillen to a position some sixty miles farther from the border, thus reinforcing the impression of impending withdrawal.

But the decision rests with the Secretary of State for Defence, not the RUC or the Northern Ireland Office, and perhaps, Sir, you will wonder why he continues to leave this sword of Damocles threatening the people of Northern Ireland and providing magnificent psychological ammunition for the IRA.

Yours faithfully,  
CORK & ORRERY,  
House of Lords,  
December 13.

## Voting in Europe

From Mr J. E. Barham

Sir, This association cannot allow the letter from Mr Christopher Tugendhat and others (December 13) to pass without comment. It is very disappointing to see them using their position in favour of a special privilege for British citizens employed in Community institutions rather than in the wider interest of all British citizens resident outside the UK.

This association gave evidence to committees of both Houses of Parliament which were looking at various aspects of extending the franchise to British citizens living outside the UK. It also submitted comments to the Home Office on the Government White Paper.

We have argued throughout that the right to vote and the right to be represented are important aspects of citizenship which should no longer be denied to certain British citizens because of their residence abroad.

The Government, while accepting that the franchise should be extended, has limited the period of this right to seven years, but recognises that this period is an

arbitrary one. This association believes the time limit to be unnecessary because the decision as to whether or not to use this right will remain a personal decision, as it has always been for potential voters resident in the UK. Thus only those with a genuine interest in UK and European affairs will exercise their right to vote in elections for the Westminster and European parliaments.

There can be no justification in creating a special category of voters whose right is dependent on the nature of their employment, while depriving a much larger number of British citizens employed in Europe and elsewhere in the world of their right to participate in an important democratic process.

Yours faithfully,  
J. E. BARHAM, Chairman,  
Association of the Rights of Britons Abroad,  
13 Rue Simonis,  
1050 Brussels,  
Belgium.  
December 14.

From Sir Donald Maitland and Sir Michael Palliser  
Sir, As former British Ambassadors to the European Communities, we

## Implications of the Gillick case

From the General Secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties

Sir, Under the English law it has always been presumed, until 1984, that a patient had a right to self-determination so long as he or she could understand the inherent implications of a proposed treatment. This year the Court of Appeal has stood that conventional wisdom on its head in two legal opinions. Both cases are expected to come before the House of Lords.

In *Sidaway v Bethlem Royal Hospital Governors* (Law Report, February 24) the Master of the Rolls stated that there was no absolute standard of information a patient could expect, as of right, to receive. Doctors could refrain from informing the patient of major risks of a treatment so long as he acted in accordance with a body of responsible medical opinion. Thus, no matter how depleted the information given to the patient, the doctor can avoid liability as long as other doctors adopt the same practice (which, on the whole, in this country, they do).

The issue is of substantial public importance because basic information is necessary if the patient is to exercise an informed choice among treatment alternatives.

The erosion of the concept of self-determination is also evident in the recent *Gillick* decision (Law Report, December 21). The Court of Appeal asserted a parental right to total veto over a minor (suggested to be 14 for a boy and 16 for a girl - which itself flies in the face of conventional wisdom) that it covered "the right and duty completely to control the child", subject to the intervention of a court.

This is to deny the right of a young woman to make any decision about her own health and wellbeing even if she is competent and the treatment proposed is fully recognized and often used. The *Gillick* case, virtually places the minors' position back to the days when the law regarded them as "chattel", where parents could control their every act even if detrimental to their welfare.

This year the Court of Appeal has

recognised the right of the medical profession to choose what information their patients should receive, and the right of parents to control the treatment their children should receive. What we have yet to discover is the rights that a patient has to determine what shall be done to his or her own body.

Yours faithfully,  
LARRY GOSTIN,  
General Secretary,  
National Council for Civil Liberties,  
21 Tabard Street, SE1,  
December 21.

From Mrs E. A. Harrison  
Sir, Like Mrs Gillick I have young daughters; like her, I am strongly opposed to teenage promiscuity. I think it damaging and wrong, but to suggest that family life or parental control are undermined by doctors issuing contraceptive pills is ludicrous. If my daughters go secretly to their doctor to ask for contraceptives then I will already have failed in my parental responsibility and so will all other parents who are in this position.

Surely most parents, most of the time, think children precious and desirable. Why then should we depend so on this weapon, the threat of pregnancy, to hold our families together?

Maybe Mrs Gillick does feel that pregnancy is a punishment for sexual activity, but even when childbirth frequently killed, and the social disgrace of the unwed mother was truly terrifying, young girls were not astutely deterred. Why should they be so now when the physical and social damages are so reduced?

At best this appeal is illogical; at worst mean or unjust, for it is just those ill-used and very young mothers who have ill-used children in turn. It is this cycle of deprivation that responsible doctors have attempted to break, by handing out contraceptive advice to these children whose parents have failed to control them.

Yours faithfully,  
E. A. HARRISON,  
23 Linton Road,  
Newcastle upon Tyne,  
Tyne and Wear.  
December 21.

## Lorryloads of trouble

From Mr S. P. C. Plowden

Sir, As a member of the independent inquiry which looked at the effects of banning heavy lorries in London, may I comment on your leading article (December 14) on the GLC's proposal to ban lorries of over 16 tonnes at night and weekends?

Your suggestion that this is the last irresponsible fling of a dying GLC, explicable only as part of a publicity campaign against abolition, is wide of the mark. Pressure to ban lorries has been building up for at least 10 years.

The election manifesto of the Labour Party for the 1981 GLC election, prepared under its former leadership, promised an inquiry. That long and careful investigation has been followed by intensive consultations with the individual firms affected. The modest nature of the proposed ban, including the exemption of numerous access routes leading in from the M25, testifies to the care that has been taken to limit the cost to industry.

At a more technical level, you suggest that the opening of the M25 in two years' time will deprive the ban of much of its point. The truth is that a ban is necessary in order to ensure that the M25 is used as intended and that society obtains the maximum return on its investment.

At night, when the roads are clear, there is no certainty that even the through traffic on the worst affected routes will divert to the M25 in the absence of a ban. Other flows, for

example the West Midlands to south London, which in the community's interest should go round London on the M25 and in along the appropriate radial, would continue to go through.

Yours faithfully,  
S. P. C. PLOWDEN,  
Policy Studies Institute,  
1/2 Castle Lane, SW1,  
December 17.

## Motorway crashes

From Sir Kenneth Corley

Sir, A driver in fog will always be grateful for a red light in front of him. He will cling to it even if it recedes at 70mph rather than be left to do his own pathfinding. If the leader is travelling at a proper speed this is not a bad thing to do.

I suggest that in foggy conditions vehicles on motorways should travel in convoys organized and led by the police. It would be an offence for any vehicle to travel other than in a convoy. The police are familiar with the roads; they have vehicles which are equipped with proper facilities for bad-weather conditions; they have constant communication with sources of information; and they have a driving expertise which is superior to that of most other users of the motorways.

Yours faithfully,  
KENNETH CORLEY,  
Wentworth,  
Walsdale,  
Essex.  
December 17.

## British Council

From the President of The Publishers Association

Sir, Two master mariners, William Cooper afloat off Italy (December 5) and Anthony Swainson, apparently in "dry-dock" in the Tavera at Lord's (December 8), have seen fit to criticize the selection of books held by the British Council libraries overseas. Each refers to one book in the first case an unavailable title in Rome and in the second an available book in Tripoli, which city the British Council was forced to leave 13 years ago.

As one of many book publishers deeply involved in international marketing, I have visited quite a lot of the British Council's 111 libraries which exist in some 60 countries. And, like the master mariners, I have once or twice been surprised by books I have seen (or not seen) in them. But my overriding impression

has been of the professionalism of the local librarianship; the enthusiasm of the borrowers (often in queues to get at the shelves); and, as demonstrated by evident wear and tear, the popularity and/or usefulness of the very great majority of the books stocked. (The libraries themselves do, of course, seek to meet local needs rather than those of British visitors.)

My own view of the British Council is that it does an outstandingly successful job of winning friends for Britain, which is, broadly, its task. Books and journals play a large part in fulfilling that task and I think it is a pity that the success of their work is so undervalued in some quarters. Although other countries' equivalent organizations are much better funded, none wins friends on the scale the British Council does for us.

In short, it is truly remarkable that British Council libraries are as good and effective as they are, given the restraints imposed on them.

Thus I join forces with your two correspondents in wishing that they could be enabled to be even better. Yours faithfully,  
PHILIP ATTENBOROUGH,  
President,  
The Publishers Association,  
As from: Hodder & Stoughton,  
Mill Road,  
Dunton Green,  
Near Sevenoaks,  
Kent.  
December 14.

## Age of chivalry

From Mr E. G. Cameron

Sir, Mrs Dax's experience of contemporary manners (December 18) does not match my own.

Standing in line this morning I was politely offered a recently vacated seat by a young woman who was standing next to me and who seemed surprised that her kind offer was not accepted. I might add that I play squash regularly and am comfortably under thirty.

Yours faithfully,  
E. G. CAMERON,  
58 Bramfield Road, SW1,  
December 20.



















# THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.

If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Year ended
1	STC	1984
2	Electronics	1984
3	Yat Signal & Control	1984
4	AB Box	1984
5	NEI	1984
6	Crystalline	1984
7	ICL	1984
8	Chert Automation	1984
9	Telephone Rentals	1984
10	Voice	1984
11	INSURE	1984
12	Paul	1984
13	Sedgwick GP	1984
14	Hogg Robinson	1984
15	Humbro Life	1984
16	FAI	1984
17	Prudential	1984
18	Legal & Gen	1984
19	Reliance	1984
20	DRAPERY AND STORES	1984
21	Deans	1984
22	Vision Visuals	1984
23	MPF	1984
24	Hayworth (I)	1984
25	Owen Owen	1984
26	Barton	1984
27	Goldberg (A)	1984
28	Reynolds	1984
29	Combined English	1984
30	Woodward	1984
31	Taylor Woodrow	1984
32	SCB	1984
33	Terrill	1984
34	Br Dredging	1984
35	Gleason (M)	1984
36	Mowlem (John)	1984
37	Leeds (William)	1984
38	Costan	1984
39	Radcliff	1984
40	Ward	1984

Because of non-publication days, there will be no £20,000 weekly prize for Saturday, December 29. However, the £2,000 daily prize will continue on the days of publication.

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

## BRITISH FUNDS

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
1984	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	10.00	10.00

17	145	145	172	..	5.6	3.8	10.0
18	146	146	173	..	5.7	3.9	10.0
19	147	147	174	..	5.8	4.0	10.0
20	148	148	175	..	5.9	4.1	10.0
21	149	149	176	..	6.0	4.2	10.0
22	150	150	177	..	6.1	4.3	10.0
23	151	151	178	..	6.2	4.4	10.0
24	152	152	179	..	6.3	4.5	10.0
25	153	153	180	..	6.4	4.6	10.0
26	154	154	181	..	6.5	4.7	10.0
27	155	155	182	..	6.6	4.8	10.0
28	156	156	183	..	6.7	4.9	10.0
29	157	157	184	..	6.8	5.0	10.0
30	158	158	185	..	6.9	5.1	10.0
31	159	159	186	..	7.0	5.2	10.0
32	160	160	187	..	7.1	5.3	10.0
33	161	161	188	..	7.2	5.4	10.0
34	162	162	189	..	7.3	5.5	10.0
35	163	163	190	..	7.4	5.6	10.0
36	164	164	191	..	7.5	5.7	10.0
37	165	165	192	..	7.6	5.8	10.0
38	166	166	193	..	7.7	5.9	10.0
39	167	167	194	..	7.8	6.0	10.0
40	168	168	195	..	7.9	6.1	10.0
41	169	169	196	..	8.0	6.2	10.0
42	170	170	197	..	8.1	6.3	10.0
43	171	171	198	..	8.2	6.4	10.0
44	172	172	199	..	8.3	6.5	10.0
45	173	173	200	..	8.4	6.6	10.0
46	174	174	201	..	8.5	6.7	10.0
47	175	175	202	..	8.6	6.8	10.0
48	176	176	203	..	8.7	6.9	10.0
49	177	177	204	..	8.8	7.0	10.0
50	178	178	205	..	8.9	7.1	10.0
51	179	179	206	..	9.0	7.2	10.0
52	180	180	207	..	9.1	7.3	10.0
53	181	181	208	..	9.2	7.4	10.0
54	182	182	209	..	9.3	7.5	10.0
55	183	183	210	..	9.4	7.6	10.0
56	184	184	211	..	9.5	7.7	10.0
57	185	185	212	..	9.6	7.8	10.0
58	186	186	213	..	9.7	7.9	10.0
59	187	187	214	..	9.8	8.0	10.0
60	188	188	215	..	9.9	8.1	10.0
61	189	189	216	..	10.0	8.2	10.0
62	190	190	217	..	10.1	8.3	10.0
63	191	191	218	..	10.2	8.4	10.0
64	192	192	219	..	10.3	8.5	10.0
65	193	193	220	..	10.4	8.6	10.0
66	194	194	221	..	10.5	8.7	10.0
67	195	195	222	..	10.6	8.8	10.0
68	196	196	223	..	10.7	8.9	10.0
69	197	197	224	..	10.8	9.0	10.0
70	198	198	225	..	10.9	9.1	10.0
71	199	199	226	..	11.0	9.2	10.0
72	200	200	227	..	11.1	9.3	10.0
73	201	201	228	..	11.2	9.4	10.0
74	202	202	229	..	11.3	9.5	10.0
75	203	203	230	..	11.4	9.6	10.0
76	204	204	231	..	11.5	9.7	10.0
77	205	205	232	..	11.6	9.8	10.0
78	206	206	233	..	11.7	9.9	10.0
79	207	207	234	..	11.8	10.0	10.0
80	208	208	235	..	11.9	10.1	10.0
81	209	209	236	..	12.0	10.2	10.0
82	210	210	237	..	12.1	10.3	10.0
83	211	211	238	..	12.2	10.4	10.0
84	212	212	239	..	12.3	10.5	10.0
85	213	213	240	..	12.4	10.6	10.0
86	214	214	241	..	12.5	10.7	10.0
87	215	215	242	..	12.6	10.8	10.0
88	216	216	243	..	12.7	10.9	10.0
89	217	217	244	..	12.8	11.0	10.0
90	218	218	245	..	12.9	11.1	10.0
91	219	219	246	..	13.0	11.2	10.0
92	220	220	247	..	13.1	11.3	10.0
93	221	221	248	..	13.2	11.4	10.0
94	222	222	249	..	13.3	11.5	10.0
95	223	223	250	..	13.4	11.6	10.0
96	224	224	251	..	13.5	11.7	10.0
97	225	225	252	..	13.6	11.8	10.0
98	226	226	253	..	13.7	11.9	10.0
99	227	227	254	..	13.8	12.0	10.0
100	228	228	255	..	13.9	12.1	10.0
101	229	229	256	..	14.0	12.2	10.0
102	230	230	257	..	14.1	12.3	10.0
103	231	231	258	..	14.2	12.4	10.0
104	232	232	259	..	14.3	12.5	10.0
105	233	233	260	..	14.4	12.6	10.0
106	234	234	261	..	14.5	12.7	10.0
107	235	235	262	..	14.6	12.8	10.0
108	236	236	263	..	14.7	12.9	10.0
109	237	237	264	..	14.8	13.0	10.0
110	238	238	265	..	14.9	13.1	10.0
111	239	239	266	..	15.0	13.2	10.0
112	240	240	267	..	15.1	13.3	10.0
113	241	241	268	..	15.2	13.4	10.0
114	242	242	269	..	15.3	13.5	10.0
115	243	243	270	..	15.4	13.6	10.0
116	244	244	271	..	15.5	13.7	10.0
117	245	245	272	..	15.6	13.8	10.0
118	246	246	273	..	15.7	13.9	10.0
119	247	247	274	..	15.8	14.0	10.0
120	248	248	275	..	15.9	14.1	10.0
121	249	249	276	..	16.0	14.2	10.0
122	250	250	277	..	16.1	14.3	10.0
123	251	251	278	..	16.2	14.4	10.0
124	252	252	279	..	16.3	14.5	10.0
125	253	253	280	..	16.4	14.6	10.0
126	254	254	281	..	16.5	14.7	10.0
127	255	255	282	..	16.6	14.8	10.0
128	256	256	283	..	16.7	14.9	10.0
129	257	257	284	..	16.8	15.0	10.0
130	258	258	285	..	16.9	15.1	10.0
131	259	259	286	..	17.0	15.2	10.0
132	260	260	287	..	17.1	15.3	10.0
133	261	261	288	..	17.2	15.4	10.0
134	262	262	289	..	17.3	15.5	10.0
135	263	263	290	..	17.4	15.6	10.0
136	264	264	291	..	17.5	15.7	10.0
137	265	265	292	..	17.6	15.8	10.0
138	266	266	293	..	17.7	15.9	10.0
139	267	267	294	..	17.8	16.0	10.0
140	268	268	295	..	17.9	16.1	10.0
141	269	269	296	..	18.0	16.2	10.0
142	270	270	297	..	18.1	16.3	10.0
143	271	271	298	..	18.2	16.4	10.0
144	272	272	299	..	18.3	16.5	10.0
145	273	273	300	..	18.4	16.6	10.0
146	274	274	301	..	18.5	16.7	10.0
147	275	275	302	..	18.6	16.8	10.0
148	276	276	303	..	18.7	16.9	10.0
149	277	277	304	..	18.8	17.0	10.0
150	278	278	305	..	18.9	17.1	10.0
151	279	279	306	..	19.0	17.2	10.0
152	280	280	307	..	19.1	17.3	10.0
153	281	281	308	..	19.2	17.4	10.0
154	282	282	309	..	19.3	17.5	10.0
155	283	283	310	..	19.4	17.6	10.0
156	284	284	311	..	19.5	17.7	10.0
157	285	285	312	..	19.6	17.8	10.0
158	286	286	313	..	19.7	17.9	10.0
159	287	287	314	..	19.8	18.0	10.0
160	288	288	315	..	19.9	18.1	10.0
161	289	289	316	..	20.0	18.2	10.0
162	290	290	317	..	20.1	18.3	10.0
163	291	291	318	..	20.2	18.4	10.0
164	292	292	319	..	20.3	18.5	10.0
165	293	293	320	..	20.4	18.6	10.0
166	294	294	321	..	20.5	18.7	10.0
167	295	295	322	..	20.6	18.8	10.0
168	296	296	323	..	20.7	18.9	10.0
169	297	297	324	..	20.8	19.0	10.0
170	298	298	325	..	20.9	19.1	10.0
171	299	299	326	..	21.0	19.2	10.0
172	300	300	327	..	21.1	19.3	10.0
173	301	301	328	..	21.2	19.4	10.0
174	302	302	329	..	21.3	19.5	10.0
175	303	303	330	..	21.4	19.6	10.0
176	304	304	331	..	21.5	19.7	10.0
177	305	305	332	..	21.6	19.8	10.0
178	306	306	333	..	21.7	19.9	10.0
179	307	307	334	..	21.8	20.0	10.0
180	308	308	335	..	21.9	20.1	10.0
181	309	309	336	..	22.0	20.2	10.0
182	310	310	337	..	22.1	20.3	10.0
183	311	311	338	..	22.2	20.4	10.0
184	312	312	339	..	22.3	20.5	10.0
185	313	313	340	..	22.4	20.6	10.0
186	314	314	341	..	22.5	20.7	10.0
187	315	315	342	..	22.6	20.8	10.0
188	316	316	343	..	22.7	20.9	10.0
189	317	317	344	..	22.8	21.0	10.0
190	318	318	345	..	22.9	21.1	10.0
191	319	319	346	..	23.0	21.2	10.0
192	320	320	347	..	23.1	21.3	10.0
193	321	321	348	..	23.2	21.4	10.0
194	322	322	349	..	23.3	21.5	10.0
195	323	323	350	..	23.4	21.6	10.0
196	324	324	351	..	23.5	21.7	10.0
197	325	325	352	..	23.6	21.8	10.0
198	326	326	353	..	23.7	21.9	10.0
199	3						











[illegible]







## Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Daville

## BBC 1

- 0.00 **Celestial AM.**  
Breakfast Time with Frank  
Sough and Salina Scott. News  
from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00,  
7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with  
headlines on the quarter hours  
and at 8.59; sport at 6.40 and  
7.40; regional news, weather  
and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45  
and 8.15; programme choice  
at 8.55; a review of the  
morning newspapers at 7.18  
and 8.18. Plus the Green  
Godless to get us back into  
shape and more highlights  
from the best of the year's  
breakfast news. The guests  
are Peter Duncan and David  
Wood.
- 0.00 **Charlie Brown.** Cartoon series  
(1. 8.25 inch High Private Eye  
(1. 8.45) Laurel and Hardy.  
Cartoon version. 5.50. Leads  
tracks down an escaped tiger  
hiding in a forest.
- 0.00 **Jackanory.** Charlie Lunghi  
reads Jackanory and the Bearstalk  
(1. 10.30) Play School.  
Presented by Carol Chase.  
10.50 Little Misses and the  
Mister Man. (1. 11.05)  
Cartoons.
- 0.00 **Bonanza.** More drama from  
the Bonanza (1. 12.05) Wait  
for Your Father. Geta Home. A  
cartoon series made by  
Hanna-Barbera.
- 0.00 **Midday News.** With Frances  
Coverdale. 12.42 Regional  
news (London and SE only).  
Financial report followed by  
news headlines with subtitles.
- 0.00 **Junior Kick Start.** The final  
of the Lombard Trophy.  
There are two categories - for  
eight to 12 year olds and for  
the 12 to 16 age group.
- 0.00 **Kung Fu.** Caine is hunted  
when he goes off with his  
sister-in-law and nephew.  
Cartoon. Tom and Jerry. 2.15  
The Summer Olympics.  
Highlights from the city of  
sport seen in Los Angeles  
during the Summer. 3.50  
Henry's Cat. 3.55 Jackanory.  
Martin Jarvis reads William  
at Christmas. 4.05 Benji. Zax  
and the Allen Prince.
- 0.00 **Pop Quiz Special.** Presented  
by Mike Read. Dura Duran  
and Scandal Baller in a test of  
pop music knowledge.
- 0.00 **Film: The Boy Who Turned  
Yellow (1972)** starring Mark  
Dightman and Robert Edlison.  
The first showing on British  
television of this Presburger  
and Powell film, produced by  
the Children's Film  
Foundation, about a schoolboy  
who suddenly turns yellow and  
is joined by a like coloured  
visitor from outer space.
- 0.00 **News with Frances Coverdale.**  
6.15 Regional news.
- 0.00 **Christmas Knockout 1984**  
from the Ice Drome. Blackpool  
Figure Skating. Stuart Hall  
introduces the competitors  
representing Göttrup in  
Germany. Touring in France  
and Blackpool.
- 0.00 **Film: North Sea Hijack (1979)**  
starring Roger Moore, James  
Mason and Anthony Perkins. A  
gang of ruthless men seize a  
North Sea oil rig and hold it  
ransom for £25 million.  
Directed by Andrew V.  
McLaglen. (Coefax).
- 0.00 **News with Frances Coverdale.**  
8.45 Regional news.
- 0.00 **Miss Marple: The Body in  
the Library.** The third and final  
episode of the murder mystery  
starring Joan Hickson as Miss  
Marple. (Coefax).
- 0.00 **Member's Christmas Magic.**  
Barry Manilow in concert at  
the International Arena at  
Birmingham National  
Exhibition Centre.
- 0.00 **Film: Brief Encounter (1945)**  
starring Celia Johnson and  
robert Howarth. Noel  
Coward's classic love story  
about a man and woman who  
are both happily married until  
they meet one another on a  
railway station. Directed by  
David Lean. (Coefax).
- 0.00 **12.10** Harry goes to Hollywood.  
Highlights from Russell  
Harry's series shown during  
the summer.
- 0.00 **Weather.**

## TV-am

- 6.25 **Good Morning Britain.**  
Presented by Anne Diamond  
and Nick Owen. News with  
Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30,  
7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00;  
sport at 6.30 and 7.37; guest,  
Brian Blessed, at 6.45; Jan Welsh's  
consumer news at 7.45; and  
Roland Rat at 8.00.
- 0.00 **ITV/LONDON**  
9.25 **Thames news headlines**  
followed by A Christmas  
Carol. An award-winning  
animated film of Dickens's  
classic tale, narrated by  
Michael Redgrave with  
classical film recreating his  
screen role of Scrooge.
- 0.00 **Benji's Very Own Christmas**  
Story. With Ron Moody. 11.00  
Silver Spoons. The story of  
the first Christmas enjoyed by  
Ricky Stratten with the father  
he never knew existed.
- 0.00 **Film: Mystery at Castle House**  
(1981) starring Ray Maaghen.  
Australian-made thriller about  
a mysterious mansion which  
is the children are exploring  
when the elderly, eccentric  
owner returns unexpectedly.  
Directed by Peter Maxwell.
- 0.00 **News at One.** 1.20 Thames  
news.
- 0.00 **From Star Wars to Jedi: The**  
making of a Star Wars  
documentary about the  
making of George Lucas's  
trilogy - Star Wars, The  
Empire Strikes Back and  
Return of the Jedi. (Coefax).
- 0.00 **Film: The Golden Voyage of**  
Sinbad (1973) starring John  
Phillip Law, Caroline Munro  
and Tom Baker. Sinbad  
acquires a third of an amulet  
that possesses mystic powers.  
Kours, an evil magician, wants  
the piece so that he can  
achieve supreme power.  
Directed by Gordon Heister.
- 0.00 **The Videogame Game.** A  
documentary that follows the  
fortunes of two young boys  
who decide to form a software  
company.
- 0.00 **The Smurfs.**
- 0.00 **Thames weekend news.**
- 0.00 **Police 5 Special.** Shaw Taylor  
reviews the successes of the  
Police 5 series over the past  
year.
- 0.00 **That's My Boy.** Situation  
comedy starring Mollie  
Suggan as the mother newly  
divorced with her adult son she  
gave away to foster parents  
when he was a baby. (Coefax).
- 0.00 **Survival Special: Widespread**  
Island. A documentary made  
by Cindy Buxton and Anne  
Price about the wildlife of  
Ascension Island, a tiny  
volcanic island between South  
America and Africa, where  
large colonies of sea birds,  
turtles that have swum the  
1400 miles from Brazil and  
species of shrimp found only  
on the island, abound. (Coefax).
- 0.00 **Film: Ryan's Daughter (1970)**  
starring Sarah Miles, Robert  
Mitchum and Trevor Howard.  
Beautifully filmed and acted  
drama about a young Irish girl,  
married to a school teacher,  
living on the west coast of  
Ireland. It is 1915 and the  
Republican is rife and the  
local contingent are waiting a  
supply of arms smuggled from  
Germany. Posted to the  
nearby British garrison is a  
shell-shocked officer from the  
Western Front. Directed by  
David Lean.
- 0.00 **News.**
- 0.00 **Film: Ryan's Daughter**  
continued.
- 0.00 **The Making of '84.** ITV's  
review of the major events of  
the year. Presented by Martyn  
Lewis.
- 0.00 **The Jackson Rites.** Part one  
of a three-part drama  
series about the rivalry  
between two teams of  
mountaineers.
- 0.00 **Piece.** presented by Gill  
Neville.
- 0.00 **1.45** Closedown.

## CHOICE



W C Fields: on Channel 4 at 11.45 this morning

Remorselessly cheerful  
entertainment, the occasional  
tapping of our ear drums, the odd  
frisson of fear and a grudging  
recognition that there might exist a  
viewer or two able to absorb  
something more substantial,  
continues to be the pattern for  
holiday programming on the four TV  
channels, and you should not hope  
for a reprieve until the New Year  
celebrations are over. You will need  
to switch on the radio to remind  
yourself that Christmas is not  
necessarily a time for switching off  
your powers of discernment. And, of  
today's radio programmes, I  
particularly recommend the  
penultimate episode of Denis  
Constanduros's fine dramatisation  
of Pride and Prejudice (Radio 4,  
11.05am); Alan Haydock's feature  
about the overlooked British theatre  
Tom Burke whose reputation is

## CHOICE

rehabilitated in The Tenor  
Called the Lancashire Cuckoo  
(Radio 4, 9.30pm); John Tydemans  
repeated production of Shaw's The  
Doctor's Dilemma (Radio 4,  
7.30pm); probably the first  
broadcast anywhere of Spohr's  
oratorio The Fall of Babylon (Radio  
3, 7.30pm); written for the 1942  
Norwich Festival.

Picturegoers, preferring to  
watch television are well catered for  
today. Top of my list is David Lean's  
Brief Encounter (BBC 1, 10.45pm). I  
can quote every word before I  
hear it, but the pleasure of an  
acquaintance with Coward's  
dialogue never grows less. A simple  
masterpiece. Which is more than I  
can say of another Lean film,

Ryan's Daughter (TV, 8.00pm), a  
high, wide and handsome love story  
that had far too much money spent  
on it. A treat for the eye, though.  
Having been hooked by the first  
instalment of Ingrid Bergman's  
Penny and Alexander, you will allow  
nothing and no-one to stand in the  
way of your seeing part two (BBC 2,  
8.45pm). And the good news for  
W C Fields addicts is that Channel 4  
is screening Never Give a Sucker  
an Even Break (11.45am).

Also recommended: the second  
and final part of Vidal in Venice  
(Channel 4, 9.30pm); ITV's review of  
the most noteworthy events of the  
dying year, The Making of '84 (TV,  
11.15pm) and the first of the Choir  
of the Year contest (BBC 2, 8.20),  
with the original field of 260 choirs  
reduced to a mere half dozen.

Peter Daville

## BBC 2

- 8.00 **Celestial AM.**  
1.45 **Richard Rodgers: The Sound**  
of His Music. Gene Kelly and  
Henry Winkler present this  
tribute to the master composer  
who wrote more than 1,000  
songs and 42 shows. Among  
those who sing his praises are  
his words are Sammy Davis Jr.,  
Lena Horne, Peggy Lee and  
Vito Dumas. There are also  
clips from his many films,  
starring Mary Martin, Bing  
Crosby, Al Jolson and Maurice  
Chevalier (1).
- 3.25 **Film: A King in New York**  
(1957) starring Charles Chaplin.  
A political film, with Chaplin  
as a man who is expelled from  
the United States and ends up  
in the Forties. He plays King  
Shahid who flees to New  
York when a revolution erupts  
in his home. The King  
tells tales to commercial  
exploitation and also to the  
Un-American Activities  
Committee. Directed by  
Charles Chaplin.
- 5.15 **News summary with subtitles.**
- 5.20 **Peepshow.** A profile of Sir  
Richard Paterson, surrealist  
artist, writer and actor,  
who died earlier this year.
- 5.50 **Telly Quiz** presented by Jerry  
Steven.
- 6.20 **Choir of the Year 1984.** The  
final of the competition,  
sponsored and organized by  
Salsbury's, and six choirs  
have 10 minutes to prove that  
they are better than the other  
five. Introduced by Cliff  
Morgan from the Opera  
House, Bolton.
- 7.30 **Diving.** The Godwin  
International from the National  
Sports Centre, Crystal Palace.  
Highlights of a competition  
held earlier this year which  
brought the best human high divers  
from the United States and  
China.
- 8.00 **Do They Mean Us?** Derek  
Jameson with highlights of  
his series plus new material  
illustrating how foreign  
correspondents explain to  
their readers how we live in  
Britain.
- 8.45 **Fanny and Alexander.** Part  
two of Ingmar Bergman's  
childhood journey and Fanny's  
and Alexander's father dies  
while playing the ghost in  
Hamlet and Alexander is  
forced to join the grieving  
relations at the bedside.
- 10.05 **Film: The Curse of**  
Frankenstein (1957) starring  
Peter Cushing and  
Christopher Lee. Vegetating in  
prison, awaiting the death  
sentence to be carried out,  
Baron Frankenstein tries to  
convince his jailers that he  
was not the man responsible  
for a series of murders but a  
human creature he had  
created. Directed by Terence  
Fisher.
- 11.25 **Film: Dracula (1958)** starring  
Christopher Lee and Peter  
Cushing. Bram Stoker's  
classic chiller about a count  
who is really a vampire who  
can only survive with his  
nightly dose of warm human  
blood. Directed by Terence  
Fisher. Ends at 12.50.
- 12.45 **Closedown.**

## CHANNEL 4

- 11.00 **The Seed and the Sun.**  
Shaw's 1942 production of  
the narrative of this documentary  
that examines the rise of  
the Egyptian Book of the  
Dead. The ancient Egyptians  
believed that death was not  
the end but a journey to the  
Sun God, Ra, and Osiris, the  
God of Fertility.
- 11.45 **Film: Never Give a Sucker**  
an Even Break (1942) starring  
W C Fields as a failed  
scriptwriter who adopts the  
daughter of a trapeze artist  
after her mother is killed in a  
fall. Together they make for  
a hilarious comedy. Directed  
by Edward Clive.
- 1.00 **American Football** presented  
by Nicky Horn and John  
Smith. The main game  
featured is from Los Angeles  
where the Rams play the New  
York Giants. There are also  
highlights from the game in  
Seattle between the Seattle  
Seahawks and the Los  
Angeles Raiders.
- 3.35 **Film: The Time Machine**  
(1959) starring Rod Taylor.  
H.G. Wells' classic science  
fiction thriller about a Victorian  
scientist who builds a time  
machine and travels through  
two worlds in the year  
802,701 when he helps a  
pacific race in their reluctant  
fight against subterranean  
monsters. Directed by George  
Pál.
- 5.30 **The Tube** presented by Joos  
Hoffland. Peter Dinklage  
Murli Garg. A special "in  
concert" edition featuring  
David Hall and John Oates at  
the Wembley Arena. Sada and  
B. King at Newcastle's City  
Hall and the Clark Sisters at  
London's Dominion Theatre.
- 7.00 **Channel Four News** and  
weather.
- 7.30 **Treasure Hunt Christmas**  
Special. Annika Rice is in the  
Belted helicopter skimming  
over the Holy Land on the  
instructions of Liz Kidd and  
James Wood who receive clues  
to the treasure's whereabouts  
from Kenneth Kendall.
- 8.30 **The Baron Knights Show.**  
The talented comedy  
trio of Peter Dinklage, Peter  
Hunt and Peter Dinklage in  
hilarious send-ups of, among  
others, Billy Joel, The Flying  
Pickets and Alexei Sayle.
- 9.30 **Vidal in Venice.** Part two of  
Gore Vidal's exploration of  
Venice and the American  
writer examines the reasons  
why the city has been  
irresistible to centuries of  
visitors.
- 10.30 **Film: The Private Life**  
of Sherlock Holmes (1970)  
starring Robert Stephens.  
Super production featuring the  
famous Conan Doyle  
character. At a house and a  
mystery detective accepts an  
invitation to a night at the  
ballet. It proves to be a case  
that involves himself and his  
friend Watson (Colin  
Blakely) with spies and danger  
and a meeting with the Loch  
Ness Monster. Directed by  
Billy Wilder.
- 12.45 **Closedown.**

## Radio 4

- On long wave. 1. Also VHF stereo.  
6.55 **Shawing.** 6.55 News; Prelude.  
6.55 News; Farming Today. 6.55  
Weather.
- 7.00 **News.** Minutes for the Feast of the  
Holy Innocents. 7.20 Today.  
Including 7.20, 7.25 News. 7.45  
Thoughtful News. 7.55  
Weather. 8.00 Today's News.  
8.25 Sport.
- 8.30 **Smash of the Day: The Hittite**  
Empire. 8.30 News. 8.35  
News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News.  
8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News.
- 9.00 **Desert Island Discs.** The  
castaway is the jazz pianist,  
the late Al Hines (1).
- 9.45 **A Proper Little Girl: The Story**  
of a girl who was found in a  
basket on the steps of St. Mary's  
Church in London. With Ray  
Gordon.
- 10.30 **Five Decades of Alastair Cooke's**  
Letter from America (1). The 80s.  
Natural selection box.  
10.45 **News.** Travel.  
11.00 **News.** Travel.  
11.05 **News.** Travel.  
11.10 **News.** Travel.  
11.15 **News.** Travel.  
11.20 **News.** Travel.  
11.25 **News.** Travel.  
11.30 **News.** Travel.  
11.35 **News.** Travel.  
11.40 **News.** Travel.  
11.45 **News.** Travel.  
11.50 **News.** Travel.  
11.55 **News.** Travel.  
12.00 **News.** Travel.  
12.05 **News.** Travel.  
12.10 **News.** Travel.  
12.15 **News.** Travel.  
12.20 **News.** Travel.  
12.25 **News.** Travel.  
12.30 **News.** Travel.  
12.35 **News.** Travel.  
12.40 **News.** Travel.  
12.45 **News.** Travel.  
12.50 **News.** Travel.  
12.55 **News.** Travel.  
1.00 **News.** Travel.  
1.05 **News.** Travel.  
1.10 **News.** Travel.  
1.15 **News.** Travel.  
1.20 **News.** Travel.  
1.25 **News.** Travel.  
1.30 **News.** Travel.  
1.35 **News.** Travel.  
1.40 **News.** Travel.  
1.45 **News.** Travel.  
1.50 **News.** Travel.  
1.55 **News.** Travel.  
2.00 **News.** Travel.  
2.05 **News.** Travel.  
2.10 **News.** Travel.  
2.15 **News.** Travel.  
2.20 **News.** Travel.  
2.25 **News.** Travel.  
2.30 **News.** Travel.  
2.35 **News.** Travel.  
2.40 **News.** Travel.  
2.45 **News.** Travel.  
2.50 **News.** Travel.  
2.55 **News.** Travel.  
3.00 **News.** Travel.  
3.05 **News.** Travel.  
3.10 **News.** Travel.  
3.15 **News.** Travel.  
3.20 **News.** Travel.  
3.25 **News.** Travel.  
3.30 **News.** Travel.  
3.35 **News.** Travel.  
3.40 **News.** Travel.  
3.45 **News.** Travel.  
3.50 **News.** Travel.  
3.55 **News.** Travel.  
4.00 **News.** Travel.  
4.05 **News.** Travel.  
4.10 **News.** Travel.  
4.15 **News.** Travel.  
4.20 **News.** Travel.  
4.25 **News.** Travel.  
4.30 **News.** Travel.  
4.35 **News.** Travel.  
4.40 **News.** Travel.  
4.45 **News.** Travel.  
4.50 **News.** Travel.  
4.55 **News.** Travel.  
5.00 **News.** Travel.  
5.05 **News.** Travel.  
5.10 **News.** Travel.  
5.15 **News.** Travel.  
5.20 **News.** Travel.  
5.25 **News.** Travel.  
5.30 **News.** Travel.  
5.35 **News.** Travel.  
5.40 **News.** Travel.  
5.45 **News.** Travel.  
5.50 **News.** Travel.  
5.55 **News.** Travel.  
6.00 **News.** Travel.  
6.05 **News.** Travel.  
6.10 **News.** Travel.  
6.15 **News.** Travel.  
6.20 **News.** Travel.  
6.25 **News.** Travel.  
6.30 **News.** Travel.  
6.35 **News.** Travel.  
6.40 **News.** Travel.  
6.45 **News.** Travel.  
6.50 **News.** Travel.  
6.55 **News.** Travel.  
7.00 **News.** Travel.  
7.05 **News.** Travel.  
7.10 **News.** Travel.  
7.15 **News.** Travel.  
7.20 **News.** Travel.  
7.25 **News.** Travel.  
7.30 **News.** Travel.  
7.35 **News.** Travel.  
7.40 **News.** Travel.  
7.45 **News.** Travel.  
7.50 **News.** Travel.  
7.55 **News.** Travel.  
8.00 **News.** Travel.  
8.05 **News.** Travel.  
8.10 **News.** Travel.  
8.15 **News.** Travel.  
8.20 **News.** Travel.  
8.25 **News.** Travel.  
8.30 **News.** Travel.  
8.35 **News.** Travel.  
8.40 **News.** Travel.  
8.45 **News.** Travel.  
8.50 **News.** Travel.  
8.55 **News.** Travel.  
9.00 **News.** Travel.  
9.05 **News.** Travel.  
9.10 **News.** Travel.  
9.15 **News.** Travel.  
9.20 **News.** Travel.  
9.25 **News.** Travel.  
9.30 **News.** Travel.  
9.35 **News.** Travel.  
9.40 **News.** Travel.  
9.45 **News.** Travel.  
9.50 **News.** Travel.  
9.55 **News.** Travel.  
10.00 **News.** Travel.  
10.05 **News.** Travel.  
10.10 **News.** Travel.  
10.15 **News.** Travel.  
10.20 **News.** Travel.  
10.25 **News.** Travel.  
10.30 **News.** Travel.  
10.35 **News.** Travel.  
10.40 **News.** Travel.  
10.45 **News.** Travel.  
10.50 **News.** Travel.  
10.55 **News.** Travel.  
11.00 **News.** Travel.  
11.05 **News.** Travel.  
11.10 **News.** Travel.  
11.15 **News.** Travel.  
11.20 **News.** Travel.  
11.25 **News.** Travel.  
11.30 **News.** Travel.  
11.35 **News.** Travel.  
11.40 **News.** Travel.  
11.45 **News.** Travel.  
11.50 **News.** Travel.  
11.55 **News.** Travel.  
12.00 **News.** Travel.  
12.05 **News.** Travel.  
12.10 **News.** Travel.  
12.15 **News.** Travel.  
12.20 **News.** Travel.  
12.25 **News.** Travel.  
12.30 **News.** Travel.  
12.35 **News.** Travel.  
12.40 **News.** Travel.  
12.45 **News.** Travel.  
12.50 **News.** Travel.  
12.55 **News.** Travel.  
1.00 **News.** Travel.  
1.05 **News.** Travel.  
1.10 **News.** Travel.  
1.15 **News.** Travel.  
1.20 **News.** Travel.  
1.25 **News.** Travel.  
1.30 **News.** Travel.  
1.35 **News.** Travel.  
1.40 **News.** Travel.  
1.45 **News.** Travel.  
1.50 **News.** Travel.  
1.55 **News.** Travel.  
2.00 **News.** Travel.  
2.05 **News.** Travel.  
2.10 **News.** Travel.  
2.15 **News.** Travel.  
2.20 **News.** Travel.  
2.25 **News.** Travel.  
2.30 **News.** Travel.  
2.35 **News.** Travel.  
2.40 **News.** Travel.  
2.45 **News.** Travel.  
2.50 **News.** Travel.  
2.55 **News.** Travel.  
3.00 **News.** Travel.  
3.05 **News.** Travel.  
3.10 **News.** Travel.  
3.15 **News.** Travel.  
3.20 **News.** Travel.  
3.25 **News.** Travel.  
3.30 **News.** Travel.  
3.35 **News.** Travel.  
3.40 **News.** Travel.  
3.45 **News.** Travel.  
3.50 **News.** Travel.  
3.55 **News.** Travel.  
4.00 **News.** Travel.  
4.05 **News.** Travel.  
4.10 **News.** Travel.  
4.15 **News.** Travel.  
4.20 **News.** Travel.  
4.25 **News.** Travel.  
4.30 **News.** Travel.  
4.35 **News.** Travel.  
4.40 **News.** Travel.  
4.45 **News.** Travel.  
4.50 **News.** Travel.  
4.55 **News.** Travel.  
5.00 **News.** Travel.  
5.05 **News.** Travel.  
5.10 **News.** Travel.  
5.15 **News.** Travel.  
5.20 **News.** Travel.  
5.25 **News.** Travel.  
5.30 **News.** Travel.  
5.35 **News.** Travel.  
5.40 **News.** Travel.  
5.45 **News.** Travel.  
5.50 **News.** Travel.  
5.55 **News.** Travel.  
6.00 **News.** Travel.  
6.05 **News.** Travel.  
6.10 **News.** Travel.  
6.15 **News.** Travel.  
6.20 **News.** Travel.  
6.25 **News.** Travel.  
6.30 **News.** Travel.  
6.35 **News.** Travel.  
6.40 **News.** Travel.  
6.45 **News.** Travel.  
6.50 **News.** Travel.  
6.55 **News.** Travel.  
7.00 **News.** Travel.  
7.05 **News.** Travel.  
7.10 **News.** Travel.  
7.15 **News.** Travel.  
7.20 **News.** Travel.  
7.25 **News.** Travel.  
7.30 **News.** Travel.  
7.35 **News.** Travel.  
7.40 **News.** Travel.  
7.45 **News.** Travel.  
7.50 **News.** Travel.  
7.55 **News.** Travel.  
8.00 **News.** Travel.  
8.05 **News.** Travel.  
8.10 **News.** Travel.  
8.15 **News.** Travel.  
8.20 **News.** Travel.  
8.25 **News.** Travel.  
8.30 **News.** Travel.  
8.35 **News.** Travel.  
8.40 **News.** Travel.  
8.45 **News.** Travel.  
8.50 **News.** Travel.  
8.55 **News.** Travel.  
9.00 **News.** Travel.  
9.05 **News.** Travel.  
9.10 **News.** Travel.  
9.15 **News.** Travel.  
9.20 **News.** Travel.  
9.25 **News.** Travel.  
9.30 **News.** Travel.  
9.35 **News.** Travel.  
9.40 **News.** Travel.  
9.45 **News.** Travel.  
9.50 **News.** Travel.  
9.55 **News.** Travel.  
10.00 **News.** Travel.  
10.05 **News.** Travel.  
10.10 **News.** Travel.  
10.15 **News.** Travel.  
10.20 **News.** Travel.  
10.25 **News.** Travel.  
10.30 **News.** Travel.  
10.35 **News.** Travel.  
10.40 **News.** Travel.  
10.45 **News.** Travel.  
10.50 **News.** Travel.  
10.55 **News.** Travel.  
11.00 **News.** Travel.  
11.05 **News.** Travel.  
11.10 **News.** Travel.  
11.15 **News.** Travel.  
11.20 **News.** Travel.  
11.25 **News.** Travel.  
11.30 **News.** Travel.  
11.35 **News.** Travel.  
11.40 **News.** Travel.  
11.45 **News.** Travel.  
11.50 **News.** Travel.  
11.55 **News.** Travel.  
12.00 **News.** Travel.  
12.05 **News.** Travel.  
12.10 **News.** Travel.  
12.15 **News.** Travel.  
12.20 **News.** Travel.  
12.25 **News.** Travel.  
12.30 **News.** Travel.  
12.35 **News.** Travel.  
12.40 **News.** Travel.  
12.45 **News.** Travel.  
12.50 **News.** Travel.  
12.55 **News.** Travel.  
1.00 **News.** Travel.  
1.05 **News.** Travel.  
1.10 **News.** Travel.  
1.15 **News.** Travel.  
1.20 **News.** Travel.  
1.25 **News.** Travel.  
1.30 **News.** Travel.  
1.35 **News.** Travel.  
1.40 **News.** Travel.  
1.45 **News.** Travel.  
1.50 **News.** Travel.  
1.55 **News.** Travel.  
2.00 **News.** Travel.  
2.05 **News.** Travel.  
2.10 **News.** Travel.  
2.15 **News.** Travel.  
2.20 **News.** Travel.  
2.25 **News.** Travel.  
2.30 **News.** Travel.  
2.35 **News.** Travel.  
2.40 **News.** Travel.  
2.45 **News.** Travel.  
2.50 **News.** Travel.  
2.55 **News.** Travel.  
3.00 **News.** Travel.  
3.05 **News.** Travel.  
3.10 **News.** Travel.  
3.15 **News.** Travel.  
3.20 **News.** Travel.  
3.25 **News.** Travel.  
3.30 **News.** Travel.  
3.35 **News.** Travel.  
3.40 **News.** Travel.  
3.45 **News.** Travel.  
3.50 **News.** Travel.  
3.55 **News.** Travel.  
4.00 **News.** Travel.  
4.05 **News.** Travel.  
4.10 **News.** Travel.  
4.15 **News.** Travel.  
4.20 **News.** Travel.  
4.25 **News.** Travel.  
4.30 **News.** Travel.  
4.35 **News.** Travel.  
4.40 **News.** Travel.  
4.45 **News.** Travel.  
4.50 **News.** Travel.  
4.55 **News.** Travel.  
5.00 **News.** Travel.  
5.05 **News.** Travel.  
5.10 **News.** Travel.  
5.15 **News.** Travel.  
5.20 **News.** Travel.  
5.25 **News.** Travel.  
5.30 **News.** Travel.  
5.35 **News.** Travel.  
5.40 **News.** Travel.  
5.45 **News.** Travel.  
5.50 **News.** Travel.  
5.55 **News.** Travel.  
6.00 **News.** Travel.  
6.05 **News.** Travel.  
6.10 **News.** Travel.  
6.15 **News.** Travel.  
6.20 **News.** Travel.  
6.25 **News.** Travel.  
6.30 **News.** Travel.  
6.35 **News.** Travel.  
6.40 **News.** Travel.  
6.45 **News.** Travel.  
6.50 **News.** Travel.  
6.55 **News.** Travel.  
7.00 **News.** Travel.  
7.05 **News.** Travel.  
7.10 **News.** Travel.  
7.15 **News.** Travel.  
7.20 **News.** Travel.  
7.25 **News.** Travel.  
7.30 **News.** Travel.  
7.35 **News.** Travel.  
7.40 **News.** Travel.  
7.45 **News.** Travel.  
7.50 **News.** Travel.  
7.55 **News.** Travel.  
8.00 **News.** Travel.  
8.05 **News.** Travel.  
8.10 **News.** Travel.  
8.15 **News.** Travel.  
8.20 **News.** Travel.  
8.25 **News.** Travel.  
8.30 **News.** Travel.  
8.35 **News.** Travel.  
8.40 **News.** Travel.  
8.45 **News.** Travel.  
8.50 **News.** Travel.  
8.55 **News.** Travel.  
9.00 **News.** Travel.  
9.05 **News.** Travel.  
9.10 **News.** Travel.  
9.15 **News.** Travel.  
9.20 **News.**



## Austin Rover to recruit 600

By Clifford Webb  
Motoring Correspondent

Austin Rover is recruiting 600 more workers in the new year to increase production of four new models: the five-door Metro, the 1.6 Rover, the Montego estate car and the Maestro van.

Four hundred workers will be taken on at Longbridge, Birmingham, to increase output of Metros from 3,800 a week to 4,100 and to prepare for the launch of the 1.6 Rover 200.

That car is a more powerful version of the 1.3 litre Rover which appeared in June and it will use an Austin Rover engine in place of the Japanese power unit. Its production will enable production of the mid-range Rover family to be increased from 1,200 a week to 1,600.

Two hundred workers will be taken on at Cowley, Oxfordshire, where the management has been struggling unsuccessfully to reach production targets for most of the year.

The additional workers will enable Cowley to be brought into line with the much more efficient Longbridge plant.

Traditional tea breaks with the assembly tracks halted are estimated to cost nearly 10 per cent of Cowley's output. Now they will be replaced by phased tea breaks taken without stopping the tracks.

A few workers at a time will be relieved by employees known as "slip men". Many of the 200 new workers will become "slip men".

Delays in building up production of the Montego estate at Cowley have cost the company dearly since the car was launched nearly three months ago. It is being hailed as the estate car of the year.



Abandoned: A forlorn face that says it all. (Photograph: Orde Eliason).

## Abandoned victims of festive season

By Robin Young

Two thousand people visited Battersea Dogs Home yesterday and carried away nearly 100 of the 723 dogs of all shapes and sizes which had ended up there after Christmas.

There is still severe overcrowding in the 124-year-old charity's kennels, because more abandoned animals were being taken in as fast as others were being adopted.

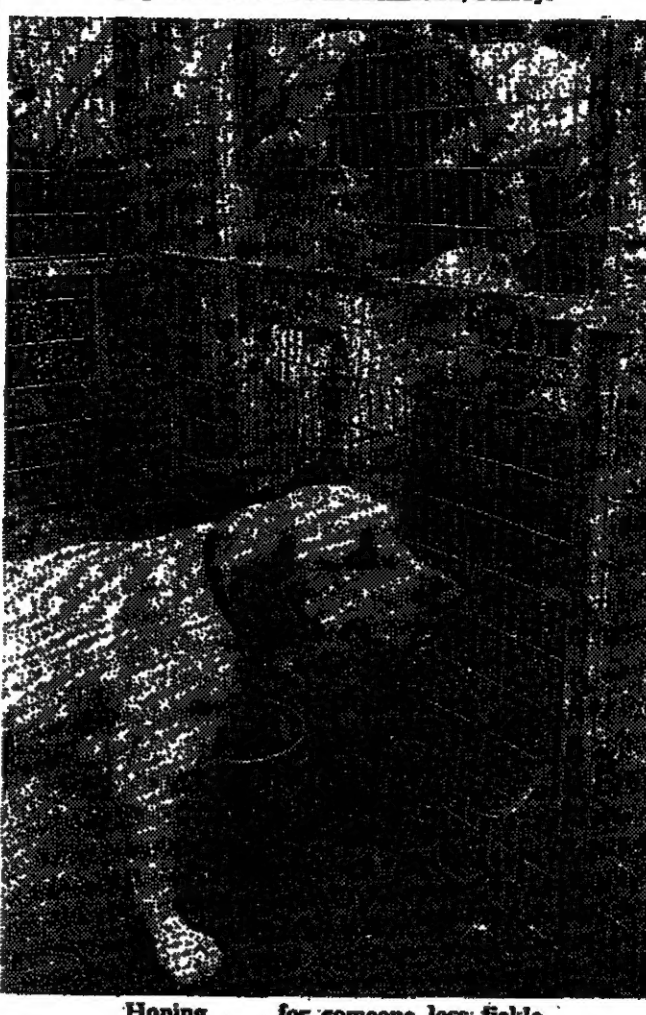
About a twelfth of the dogs which arrive are thoroughbreds, and rather more are puppies. The number reclaimed by their owners varies little from about 15 per cent, leaving the home to find new owners for 17,000 dogs a year.

"We have some wonderful dogs which would make wonderful pets for a lot of people," Mr Bill Wadman-Taylor, manager of the home, said yesterday. "Overcrowding has been building up over the weeks before Christmas and though our declared policy is never to put down healthy animals overcrowding does increase risks of infection. Biting a dog now might be saving its life."

The home is open from 9.30am to 4.30pm for the sale of dogs, except for New Year's Day it takes in newly abandoned strays 24 hours a day. If last year is anything to go by the worst of the Christmas influx is yet to come.



Found: Mr Owen Gardner and his son, Richard, take this pup to a new home in Richmond, Surrey.



Hoping... for someone less fickle

## Not enough drivers 'stay low' at Christmas

Continued from page 1

those arrested for drink-driving offences overall remained roughly constant.

Other counties reporting a slight increase in the number of motorists failing breath tests were Lincolnshire and Kent.

On Merseyside and in the Glasgow area the total of drink-driving offences fell slightly. A spokeswoman for Strathclyde Police said that 43 cases had been reported during the three days up to and including Boxing Day compared with 53 last year. Spokesmen for Cheshire and South Wales police forces said that positive breath tests were at roughly the same level as for 1983.

All of the police forces contacted by *The Times* stressed that the end-of-year campaign against drunken drivers still had nearly a week to run and this could well affect the final trend. But if the final figures reflect any upsurge in drink-driving cases, the Department of Transport will undoubtedly be criticized by road safety authorities for its low-key advice to Christmas and New Year revellers.

Instead of calling for a complete ban on alcohol, Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for transport, urged drivers to limit their drinking under the slogan: "Stay low or you might live to regret it".

## Man-made comet launched

Continued from page 1

Creation of the "Christmas comet" had been set for December 25, but was postponed by bad weather. Mr Onley said data from the British satellite, travelling just behind the West German one, would be relayed to British scientists.

The aims of the experiment are to see how comets are formed and how the solar wind interacts with the Earth's magnetic field.

Natural comets are thought to be made of ice and dust that travel around the Sun in elliptical orbits.

Researchers said the artificial comet, formed when the sun makes the barium atoms radiate coloured light, would help them to adjust instruments for the appearance in autumn of the Glaciovial Zinner comet and for Halley's comet in 1985-86.

## Traveller with a mission

### Man in blazer with cargo of secrets

The passengers on the early morning Air Sinai flight from Cairo to Tel Aviv gazed with a mixture of annoyance and curiosity as they waited impatiently behind the unmistakably British-looking figure in a blue blazer who was shepherding an apparently endless collection of bulky white canvas bags into the plane.

Had they recognized the leaping silver greyhound on his blue tie (an emblem whose history dates back to the reign of Charles II) or been able to inspect his maroon passport, they might have realized that the cause of the delay was a Queen's Messenger, one of the elite corps of around 30 couriers who unstintingly carry vital communications between far-flung networks of British diplomatic outposts.

Their baggage may contain secret intelligence assessments, even pieces of security equipment such as replacement parts for cipher machines. But they do not carry arms. Behind the iron curtain, they are always given a British escort.

As the Egyptian-piloted jet made an uneasy take-off on a route which still remains a prestige target for Palestinian extremists opposed to Egypt's 1979 peace treaty with Israel, the retired naval commander from Dorset kept a close eye on his cargo spread across three adjacent seats. Over a breakfast of rubbery cheese and lukewarm coffee, he explained some of the quirks of a job which involves an average of 250,000 miles of air travel a year - more than some airline pilots.

Members of the corps, headed by a superintendent in London, were recruited through an old boy network whose guidelines had never been clearly defined. "Basically, you suddenly find yourself being asked whether you want to become a Queen's Messenger," he told me.

"They then ask you questions, like what would you do in the event of a hijacking, and you attempt not to give too damned silly an answer." Demands of loyalty and security absolute loyalty from its tight-knit membership, the corps engenders considerable pride among those who serve in it. But the feeling is growing that, due to financial cutbacks, the perks in terms of prestigious invitations at the various diplomatic ports of call have

been dropping away. "Once you have safely handed over your bags, you are often left to your own devices," the courier explained, amid smiles from the young Arab air hostess, who seemed to regard the whole procedure like something out of a spy novel.

The little-publicized activities of the service suddenly emerged from the shadows with the publication in 1982 of a thriller entitled *The Queen's Messenger* by Robert Duncan. Written with strict Foreign Office vetting, the idea was sparked by a chance encounter in a Singapore bar between the author and one of the messengers, Lieutenant-Colonel John Kimmins. A taste of the story is given by the blurb: "At Hong Kong airport, the unthinkable happens. A Queen's Messenger, a highly trusted diplomatic courier, goes missing - and with him a key dispatch from a top secret Western intelligence source, deep in the Communist-infested jungles of Thailand".

The highly readable book takes as its starting point the most exotic of the journeys regularly undertaken by the messengers, the 36-hour train run from Peking to the British Embassy in the remote Mongolian capital of Ulan Bator. My travelling companion said he had made the journey several times in recent years.

It was apparent that he and his fellow messengers were not overly taken with the steamer side of Mr Duncan's book, which recently appeared in paperback. "The facts as they went were fairly accurate, but there was too much sex," he explained.

The messenger was reluctant to go into detail about the conditions of service, beyond stating with undisguised approval that the key was the understanding that the loss of a single bag would mean immediately forfeiting the job - which is understandably much coveted by ex-British service officers with a yen for travel to far away places. An exception had been made, he explained, when some bags were blown up after a hijacking. Even then, the courier had been asked on his return to the Foreign Office "why he had not stayed with the ashes".

Christopher Walker

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### The sales

#### Starting today

John Lewis, Oxford Street, Brent Cross (ends January 3); Peter Jones, Sloane Square (ends January 5); Jones Bros Holloway Road (ends January 5); Selfridges, Oxford Street (ends January 31); Heals Tottenham Court Road and Tinsbury, Guildford, Surrey (ends January 26); John Lewis (London and countrywide).

### Continuing

British Home Stores (London and countrywide); Ki West Furs, 21 Heddon St, Regent St, Jaeger (London and countrywide); Rejco China Shop (London and countrywide); Alders, Croydon; Woolworth (London and countrywide); Debenhams, 26/27 Sloane St, SW1; Cyrus Carpets, Piccadilly; Maples, Tottenham Court Rd; Moss Bros (London and countrywide); Debenhams (all branches); Allexon (London and countrywide); Boots

(London and countrywide); John Lewis, Edinburgh (only); Scotch House (all branches except Knightsbridge); Barkers, Kensington; Burberrys (Regent Street and Haymarket branches); Liberty; Regent Street; Aquascutum (all branches); Balby (London and countrywide); Littlewoods (London and countrywide); Austin Reed (London and countrywide); D H Evans, Oxford Street; Wood Green; New season Canary Islands; New season 15-20p, the 10-15p a lb, turnips at 14-25p a lb and turnips at 15-25p are also in abundant supply. The same goes for cabbages at 12-20p a lb, kale at 18-22p and Brussels sprouts 15-20p, the same exception among winter greens being cauliflower, which is scarcer and dearer than usual.

Saled ingredients, such as lettuce, tomatoes, celery and cucumber are in seasonal short supply and relatively expensive, but Chinese leaves, at 40-50p a lb, and celery loose at 30-35p a head, and prepacks at 40-50p are good buys. Finches have recently introduced from New Zealand asparagus spears at £1.49 a 200-gram carton. These are low of apples - Cox's at 25-40p a lb, golden delicious, 25-35p, and pears 25-35p. New season 15-20p, the 10-15p a lb, turnips at 14-25p a lb and turnips at 15-25p are also in abundant supply. The same goes for cabbages at 12-20p a lb, kale at 18-22p and Brussels sprouts 15-20p, the same exception among winter greens being cauliflower, which is scarcer and dearer than usual.

Saled ingredients, such as lettuce, tomatoes, celery and cucumber are in seasonal short supply and relatively expensive, but Chinese leaves, at 40-50p a lb, and celery loose at 30-35p a head, and prepacks at 40-50p are good buys. Finches have recently introduced from New Zealand asparagus spears at £1.49 a 200-gram carton. These are low of apples - Cox's at 25-40p a lb, golden delicious, 25-35p, and pears 25-35p. New season 15-20p, the 10-15p a lb, turnips at 14-25p a lb and turnips at 15-25p are also in abundant supply. The same goes for cabbages at 12-20p a lb, kale at 18-22p and Brussels sprouts 15-20p, the same exception among winter greens being cauliflower, which is scarcer and dearer than usual.

Saled ingredients, such as lettuce, tomatoes, celery and cucumber are in seasonal short supply and relatively expensive, but Chinese leaves, at 40-50p a lb, and celery loose at 30-35p a head, and prepacks at 40-50p are good buys. Finches have recently introduced from New Zealand asparagus spears at £1.49 a 200-gram carton. These are low of apples - Cox's at 25-40p a lb, golden delicious, 25-35p, and pears 25-35p. New season 15-20p, the 10-15p a lb, turnips at 14-25p a lb and turnips at 15-25p are also in abundant supply. The same goes for cabbages at 12-20p a lb, kale at 18-22p and Brussels sprouts 15-20p, the same exception among winter greens being cauliflower, which is scarcer and dearer than usual.

Saled ingredients, such as lettuce, tomatoes, celery and cucumber are in seasonal short supply and relatively expensive, but Chinese leaves, at 40-50p a lb, and celery loose at 30-35p a head, and prepacks at 40-50p are good buys. Finches have recently introduced from New Zealand asparagus spears at £1.49 a 200-gram carton. These are low of apples - Cox's at 25-40p a lb, golden delicious, 25-35p, and pears 25-35p. New season 15-20p, the 10-15p a lb, turnips at 14-25p a lb and turnips at 15-25p are also in abundant supply. The same goes for cabbages at 12-20p a lb, kale at 18-22p and Brussels sprouts 15-20p, the same exception among winter greens being cauliflower, which is scarcer and dearer than usual.

Saled ingredients, such as lettuce, tomatoes, celery and cucumber are in seasonal short supply and relatively expensive, but Chinese leaves, at 40-50p a lb, and celery loose at 30-35p a head, and prepacks at 40-50p are good buys. Finches have recently introduced from New Zealand asparagus spears at £1.49 a 200-gram carton. These are low of apples - Cox's at 25-40p a lb, golden delicious, 25-35p, and pears 25-35p. New season 15-20p, the 10-15p a lb, turnips at 14-25p a lb and turnips at 15-25p are also in abundant supply. The same goes for cabbages at 12-20p a lb, kale at 18-22p and Brussels sprouts 15-20p, the same exception among winter greens being cauliflower, which is scarcer and dearer than usual.

Saled ingredients, such as lettuce, tomatoes, celery and cucumber are in seasonal short supply and relatively expensive, but Chinese leaves, at 40-50p a lb, and celery loose at 30-35p a head, and prepacks at 40-50p are good buys. Finches have recently introduced from New Zealand asparagus spears at £1.49 a 200-gram carton. These are low of apples - Cox's at 25-40p a lb, golden delicious, 25-35p, and pears 25-35p. New season 15-20p, the 10-15p a lb, turnips at 14-25p a lb and turnips at 15-25p are also in abundant supply. The same goes for cabbages at 12-20p a lb, kale at 18-22p and Brussels sprouts 15-20p, the same exception among winter greens being cauliflower, which is scarcer and dearer than usual.

Saled ingredients, such as lettuce, tomatoes, celery and cucumber are in seasonal short supply and relatively expensive, but Chinese leaves, at 40-50p a lb, and celery loose at 30-35p a head, and prepacks at 40-50p are good buys. Finches have recently introduced from New Zealand asparagus spears at £1.49 a 200-gram carton. These are low of apples - Cox's at 25-40p a lb, golden delicious, 25-35p, and pears 25-35p. New season 15-20p, the 10-15p a lb, turnips at 14-25p a lb and turnips at 15-25p are also in abundant supply. The same goes for cabbages at 12-20p a lb, kale at 18-22p and Brussels sprouts 15-20p, the same exception among winter greens being cauliflower, which is scarcer and dearer than usual.

Saled ingredients, such as lettuce, tomatoes, celery and cucumber are in seasonal short supply and relatively expensive, but Chinese leaves, at 40-50p a lb, and celery loose at 30-35p a head, and prepacks at 40-50p are good buys. Finches have recently introduced from New Zealand asparagus spears at £1.49 a 200-gram carton. These are low of apples - Cox's at 25-40p a lb, golden delicious, 25-35p, and pears 25-35p. New season 15-20p, the 10-15p a lb, turnips at 14-25p a lb and turnips at 15-25p are also in abundant supply. The same goes for cabbages at 12-20p a lb, kale at 18-22p and Brussels sprouts 15-20p, the same exception among winter greens being cauliflower, which is scarcer and dearer than usual.

Saled ingredients, such as lettuce, tomatoes, celery and cucumber are in seasonal short supply and relatively expensive, but Chinese leaves, at 40-50p a lb, and celery loose at 30-35p a head, and prepacks at 40-50p are good buys. Finches have recently introduced from New Zealand asparagus spears at £1.49 a 200-gram carton. These are low of apples - Cox's at 25-40p a lb, golden delicious, 25-35p, and pears 25-35p. New season 15-20p, the 10-15p a lb, turnips at 14-25p a lb and turnips at 15-25p are also in abundant supply. The same goes for cabbages at 12-20p a lb, kale at 18-22p and Brussels sprouts 15-20p, the same exception among winter greens being cauliflower, which is scarcer and dearer than usual.

Saled ingredients, such as lettuce, tomatoes, celery and cucumber are in seasonal short supply and relatively expensive, but Chinese leaves, at 40-50p a lb, and celery loose at 30-35p a head, and prepacks at 40-50p are good buys. Finches have recently introduced from New Zealand asparagus spears at £1.49 a 200-gram carton. These are low of apples - Cox's at 25-40p a lb, golden delicious, 25-35p, and pears 25-35p. New season 15-20p, the 10-15p a lb, turnips at 14-25p a lb and turnips at 15-25p are also in abundant supply. The same goes for cabbages at 12-20p a lb, kale at 18-22p and Brussels sprouts 15-20p, the same exception among winter greens being cauliflower, which is scarcer and dearer than usual.

Saled ingredients, such as lettuce, tomatoes, celery and cucumber are in seasonal short supply and relatively expensive, but Chinese leaves, at 40-50p a lb, and celery loose at 30-35p a head, and prepacks at 40-50p are good buys. Finches have recently introduced from New Zealand asparagus spears at £1.49 a 200-gram carton. These are low of apples - Cox's at 25-40p a lb, golden delicious, 25-35p, and pears 25-35p. New season 15-20p, the 10-15p a lb, turnips at 14-25p a lb and turnips at 15-25p are also in abundant supply. The same goes for cabbages at 12-20p a lb, kale at 18-22p and Brussels sprouts 15-20p, the same exception among winter greens being cauliflower, which is scarcer and dearer than usual.

Saled ingredients, such as lettuce, tomatoes, celery and cucumber are in seasonal short supply and relatively expensive, but Chinese leaves, at 40-50p a lb, and celery loose at 30-35p a head, and prepacks at 40-50p are good buys. Finches have recently introduced from New Zealand asparagus spears at £1.49 a 200-gram carton. These are low of apples - Cox's at 25-40p a lb, golden delicious, 25-35p, and pears 25-35p. New season 15-20p, the 10-15p a lb, turnips at 14-25p a lb and turnips at 15-25p are also in abundant supply. The same goes for cabbages at 12-20p a lb, kale at 18-22p and Brussels sprouts 15-20p, the same exception among winter greens being cauliflower, which is scarcer and dearer than usual.

Saled ingredients, such as lettuce, tomatoes, celery and cucumber are in seasonal short supply and relatively expensive, but Chinese leaves, at 40-50p a lb, and celery loose at 30-35p a head, and prepacks at 40-50p are good buys. Finches have recently introduced from New Zealand asparagus spears at £1.49 a 200-gram carton. These are low of apples - Cox's at 25-40p a lb, golden delicious, 25-35p, and pears 25-35p. New season 15-20p, the 10-15p a lb, turnips at 14-25p a lb and turnips at 15-25p are also in abundant supply. The same goes for cabbages at 12-20p a lb, kale at 18-22p and Brussels sprouts 15-20p, the same exception among winter greens being cauliflower, which is scarcer and dearer than usual.

Saled ingredients, such as lettuce, tomatoes, celery and cucumber are in seasonal short supply and relatively expensive, but Chinese leaves, at 40-50p a lb, and celery loose at 30-35p a head, and prepacks at 40-50p are good buys. Finches have recently introduced from New Zealand asparagus spears at £1.49 a 200-gram carton. These are low of apples - Cox's at 25-40p a lb, golden delicious, 25-35p, and pears 25-35p. New season 15-20p, the 10-15p a lb, turnips at 14-25p a lb and turnips at 15-25p are also in abundant supply. The same goes for cabbages at 12-20p a lb, kale at 18-22p and Brussels sprouts 15-20p, the same exception among winter greens being cauliflower, which is scarcer and dearer than usual.

Saled ingredients, such as lettuce, tomatoes, celery and cucumber are in seasonal short supply and relatively expensive, but Chinese leaves, at 40-50p a lb, and celery loose at 30-35p a head, and prepacks at 40-50p are good buys. Finches have recently introduced from New Zealand asparagus spears at £1.49 a 200-gram carton. These are low of apples - Cox's at 25-40p a lb, golden delicious, 25-35p, and pears 25-35p. New season 15-20p, the 10-15p a lb, turnips at 14-25p a lb and turnips at 15-25p are also in abundant supply. The same goes for cabbages at 12-20p a lb, kale at 18-22p and Brussels sprouts 15-20p, the same exception among winter greens being cauliflower, which is scarcer and dearer than usual.

Saled ingredients, such as lettuce, tomatoes, celery and cucumber are in seasonal short supply and relatively expensive, but Chinese leaves, at 40-50p a lb, and celery loose at 30-35p a head, and prepacks at 40-50p are good buys. Finches have recently introduced from New Zealand asparagus spears at £1.49 a 200-gram carton. These are low of apples - Cox's at 25-40p a lb, golden delicious, 25-35p, and pears 25-35p. New season 15-20p, the 10-15p a lb, turnips at 14-25p a lb and turnips at 15-25p are also in abundant supply. The same goes for cabbages at 12-20p a lb, kale at 18-22p and Brussels sprouts 15-20p, the same exception among winter greens being cauliflower, which is scarcer and dearer than usual.

Saled ingredients, such as lettuce, tomatoes, celery and cucumber are in seasonal short supply and relatively expensive, but Chinese leaves, at 40-50p a lb, and celery loose at 30-35p a head, and prepacks at 40-50p are good buys. Finches have recently introduced from New Zealand asparagus spears at £1.49 a 200-gram carton. These are low of apples - Cox's at 25-40p a lb, golden delicious, 25-35p, and pears 25-35p. New season 15-20p, the 10-15p a lb, turnips at 14-25p a lb and turnips at 15-25p are also in abundant supply. The same goes for cabbages at 12-20p a lb, kale at 18-22p and Brussels sprouts 15-20p, the same exception among winter greens being cauliflower, which is scarcer and dearer than usual.

Saled ingredients, such as lettuce, tomatoes, celery and cucumber are in seasonal short supply and relatively expensive, but Chinese leaves, at 40-50p a lb, and celery loose at 30-35p a head, and prepacks at 40-50p are good buys. Finches have recently introduced from New Zealand asparagus spears at £1.49 a 200-gram carton. These are low of apples - Cox's at 25-40p a lb, golden delicious, 25-35p, and pears 25-35p. New season 15-20p, the 10-15p a lb, turnips at 14-25p a lb and turnips at 15-25p are also in abundant supply. The same goes for cabbages at 12-20p a lb, kale at 18-22p and Brussels sprouts 15-20p, the same exception among winter greens being cauliflower, which is scarcer and dearer than usual.

Saled ingredients, such as lettuce, tomatoes, celery and cucumber are in seasonal short supply and relatively expensive, but Chinese leaves, at 40-50p a lb, and celery loose at 30-35p a head, and prepacks at 40-50p are good buys. Finches have recently introduced from New Zealand asparagus spears at £1.49 a 200-gram carton. These are low of apples - Cox's at 25-40p a lb, golden delicious, 25-35p, and pears 25-35p. New season 15-20p, the 10-15p a lb, turnips at 14-25p a lb and turnips at 15-25p are also in abundant supply. The same goes for cabbages at 12-20p a lb, kale at 18-22p and Brussels sprouts 15-20p, the same exception among winter greens being cauliflower, which is scarcer and dearer than usual.

Saled ingredients, such as lettuce, tomatoes, celery and cucumber are in seasonal short supply and relatively expensive, but Chinese leaves, at 40-50p a lb, and celery loose at 30-35p a head, and prepacks at 40-50p are good buys. Finches have recently introduced from New Zealand asparagus spears at £1.49 a 200-gram carton. These are low of apples - Cox's at 25-40p a lb, golden delicious, 25-35p, and pears 25-35p. New season 15-20p, the 10-15p a lb, turnips at 14-25p a lb and turnips at 15-25p are also in abundant supply. The same goes for cabbages at 12-20p a lb, kale at 18-22p and Brussels sprouts 15-20p, the same exception among winter greens being cauliflower, which is scarcer and dearer than usual.

Saled ingredients, such as lettuce, tomatoes, celery and cucumber are in seasonal short supply and relatively expensive, but Chinese leaves, at 40-50p a lb, and celery loose at 30-35p a head, and prepacks at 40-50p are good buys. Finches have recently introduced from New Zealand asparagus spears at £1.49 a 200-gram carton. These are low of apples - Cox's at 25-40p a lb, golden delicious, 25-35p, and pears 25-35p. New season 15-20p, the 10-15p a lb, turnips at 14-25p a lb and turnips at 15-25p are also in abundant supply. The same goes for cabbages at 12-20p a lb, kale at 18-22p and Brussels sprouts 15-20p, the same exception among winter greens being cauliflower, which is scarcer and dearer than usual.

Saled ingredients, such as lettuce, tomatoes, celery and cucumber are in seasonal short supply and relatively expensive, but Chinese leaves, at 40-50p a lb, and celery loose at 30-35p a head, and prepacks at 40-50p are good buys. Finches have recently introduced from New Zealand asparagus spears at £1.49 a 200-gram carton. These are low of apples - Cox's at 25-40p a lb, golden delicious, 25-35p, and pears 25-35p. New season 15-20p, the 10-15p a lb, turnips at 14-25p a lb and turnips at 15-25p are also in abundant supply. The same goes for cabbages at 12-20p a lb, kale at 18-22p and Brussels sprouts 15-20p, the same exception among winter greens being cauliflower, which is scarcer and dearer than usual.

Saled ingredients, such as lettuce, tomatoes, celery and cucumber are in seasonal short supply and relatively expensive, but Chinese leaves, at 40-50p a lb, and celery loose at 30-35p a head, and prepacks at 40-50p are good buys. Finches have recently introduced from New Zealand asparagus spears at £1.49 a 200-gram carton. These are low of apples - Cox's at 25-40p a lb, golden delicious, 25-35p, and pears 25-35p. New season 15-20p, the 10-15p a lb, turnips at 14-25p a lb and turnips at 15-25p are also in abundant supply. The same goes for cabbages at 12-20p a lb, kale at 18-22p and Brussels sprouts 15-20p, the same exception among winter greens being cauliflower, which is scarcer and dearer than usual.

Saled ingredients, such as lettuce, tomatoes, celery and cucumber are in seasonal short supply and relatively expensive, but Chinese leaves, at 40-50p a lb, and celery loose at 30-35p a head, and prepacks at 40-50p are good buys. Finches have recently introduced from New Zealand asparagus spears at £1.49 a 200-gram carton. These are low of apples - Cox's at 25-40p a lb, golden delicious, 25-35p, and pears 25-35p. New season 15-20p, the 10-15p a lb, turnips at 14-25p a lb and turnips at 15-25p are also in abundant supply. The same goes for cabbages at 12-20p a lb, kale at 18-22p and Brussels sprouts 15-20p, the same exception among winter greens being cauliflower, which is scarcer and dearer than usual.

Saled ingredients, such as lettuce, tomatoes, celery and cucumber are in seasonal short supply and relatively expensive, but Chinese leaves, at 40-50p a lb, and celery loose at 30-35p a head, and prepacks at 40-50p are good buys. Finches have recently introduced from New Zealand asparagus spears at £1.49 a 200-gram carton. These are low of apples - Cox's at 25-40p a lb, golden delicious, 25-35p, and pears 25-35p. New season 15-20p, the 10-15p a lb, turnips at 14-25p a lb and turnips at 15-25p are also in abundant supply. The same goes for cabbages at 12-20p a lb, kale at 18-22p and Brussels sprouts 15-20p, the same exception among winter greens being cauliflower, which is scarcer and dearer than usual.

### Food prices

Financial and digestive hangovers may be eased, and New Year resolutions encouraged, by the knowledge that fruit and vegetables are likely to remain cheap and plentiful. The British Farm Produce Council predicts that there will be more than enough potatoes (white) 2-10p a lb, reds 9-13p a lb) and almost too many carrots (2-14p a lb).

Onions, at 15-20p a lb, Swedes, at 10-15p a lb, turnips at 14-25p a lb and turnips at 15-25p are also in abundant supply. The same goes for cabbages at 12-20p a lb, kale at 18-22p and Brussels sprouts 15-20p, the same exception among winter greens being cauliflower, which is scarcer and dearer than usual.

Saled ingredients, such as lettuce, tomatoes, celery and cucumber are in seasonal short supply and relatively expensive, but Chinese leaves, at 40-50p a lb, and celery loose at 30-35p a head, and prepacks at 40-50p are good buys. Finches have recently introduced from New Zealand asparagus spears at £1.49 a 200-gram carton. These are low of apples - Cox's at 25-40p a lb, golden delicious, 25-35p, and pears 25-35p. New season 15-20p, the 10-15p a lb, turnips at 14-25p a lb and turnips at 15-25p are also in abundant supply. The same goes for cabbages at 12-20p a lb, kale at 18-22p and Brussels sprouts 15-20p, the same exception among winter greens being cauliflower, which is scarcer and dearer than usual.

Saled ingredients, such as lettuce, tomatoes, celery and cucumber are in seasonal short supply and relatively expensive, but Chinese leaves, at 40-50p a lb, and celery loose at 30-35p a head, and prepacks at 40-50p are good buys. Finches have recently introduced from New Zealand asparagus spears at £1.49 a 200-gram carton. These are low of apples - Cox's at 25-40p a lb, golden delicious, 25-35p, and pears 25-35p. New season 15-20p, the 10-15p a lb, turnips at 14-25p a lb and turnips at 15-25p are also in abundant supply. The same goes for cabbages at 12-20p a lb, kale at 18-22p and Brussels sprouts 15-20p, the same exception among winter greens being cauliflower, which is scarcer